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## LUMBER TRUST GRIPS TRADE OF 20 STATES SAYS FOURTH SUIT

DENVER, Colo.—Charges that the alleged lumber trust completely dominates the lumber trade of at least 20 states by maintaining a spy system, black lists, divisions of territory and other alleged illegal methods conducted through a central agency in Chicago, called the lumber secretaries' bureau of information, are made in an anti-trust suit filed in the United States court here yesterday by the department of justice.

This is the Government's fourth action in a nation-wide prosecution of the lumber "trust," in addition to the criminal indictments, already standing against the secretaries of 14 lumbermen's associations. Anti-trust suits under the Sherman law are now pending against the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

The secretaries' bureau and the Colorado & Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association are defendants in the action filed yesterday.

The Government asks the court to enjoin the bureau from continuing espionage of lumbermen by paid spies and circulating "black lists" and other "confidential information." It asks that the Colorado & Wyoming association be enjoined from contributing to the aid of the bureau.

Lumber dealers' associations in about 20 states are named in the bill as members of the secretaries' bureau, but are not named as defendants in this suit.

The Government charges that the operation of the alleged conspiracy between the lumbermen and the secretaries' bureau, has eliminated all competition for the consumers trade, except among retail yards.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The New Haven road is receiving from the Bradley Car Works of Worcester 40 passenger coaches equipped with combination Pinch gas and electric light fixtures for service on Boston and Providence trains.

The private Pullman car Olivette, occupied by Robert H. Wyeth and party, passed through Boston today en route from Poland Springs, Me., to Philadelphia.

The Santa Fe railroad car, occupied by General Manager Albert G. Wells and party, passed through Boston today en route from Sugar Hill, N. H., to Los Angeles, Cal.

The Pennsylvania railroad private car 180, occupied by Vice-President William W. Atterbury and family, passed through Boston today en route from Philadelphia to Sydney, C. B.

Arthur Hayes, train director at tower B on the Boston & Maine road, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, is spending a two weeks' vacation at Lakeport, N. H.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
BOSTON—"The Round-up."  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Why Smith Left Home."  
COLONIAL—"The Red Widow."  
GLOBE—"Thurston."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Man Between."  
HOLLIS—"Louis Mann."  
B. F. KEITH'S—"Vaudeville."  
MAJESTIC—"The Bohemian Girl."  
PARK—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
PLYMOUTH—"Irish Players."  
SHIRAZ—"Musical Revue of 1911."  
TREMONT—"Excuse Me."

**CHICAGO**  
BLACKSTONE—"J. K. Hackett."  
CORT—"An Everday Man."  
GARRICK—"The Boss."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"William Hodge."  
LYRIC—"Pinocchio."  
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."  
McVICKERS—"The Deep Purple."  
OLYMPIA—"Tangle Sam."  
OPERA HOUSE—"The Little Rebel."  
POWERS—"Katie Bell."  
PRINCESS—"Over Night."

**NEW YORK**  
ASTOR—"What the Doctor Ordered."  
BROADWAY—"The Blue Bird."  
CENTURY—"The Little Millionaire."  
COLLIER—"The Man Between."  
CRITERION—"The Little Rebel."  
DAILY—"When Sweet Sixteen."  
EMPIRE—"John Drew."  
GAIETY—"Excuse Me."  
GLOBE—"Douglas Fairbanks."  
GRAND—"The Country Boy."  
HARRIS—"Maggie Pepper."  
HYPHODROME—"Spectacles."  
HUSON—"Snobs."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Siren."  
LYRIC—"Everywoman."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Real Thing."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."  
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"As a Man Thinks."  
WALLACK—"Diarrhea."  
WEBER—"Edmund Breese."  
WEST END—"Thunder Walk."

## MR. TAFT'S ALASKA PLAN AND HIS SAME, MR. FISHER ASSERTS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, who spoke on "Conservation on the Public Domain" before the national conservation congress yesterday, said that after his conference with President Taft he was convinced that he and the President were in thorough accord in regard to a policy of conserving the public domain.

He urged the leasing of government-owned coal lands, with particular reference to those in Alaska.

"I have been in Alaska and British Columbia," he said. "I studied the leasing law in British Columbia. Why can't we have the same kind of law? It retains the land in the hands of the government; it affords a permanent return and prevents the exhaustion of the land in a few years, but most important of all, it prevents the hoarding of the land and the subsequent undevelopment by capitalists."

"I had a long conference with President Taft relative to the policy of my department," said Secretary Fisher. "I find that his views and mine relative to the conservation of the public domain are in complete accord."

"We especially discussed the Alaskan situation and found that we agree completely on a policy for that much-misrepresented country. My plans in regard to Alaska are perhaps not ripe enough for a full delineation at this time, but they will constitute a remedy."

"My idea of the proper conservation is a wise development of all the natural resources in the public interest, public interest in the broadest sense of the word, which recognizes the rights of all."

"I have learned that there are lots of men who want to gain control of the coal lands and hold them. They don't want to give the public a chance, but want to hoard these lands so they will make money for their progeny 100 years hence."

W. J. Bryan placed special emphasis on the fact that back of all progress in agricultural matters lies the idea that labor is more than a material necessity.

He was the first speaker before the congress to take up the question of the "dignity of labor" as a factor in solving the farm question, particularly that phase of it which relates to blocking the trend toward the city.

"Labor is far more than a material necessity," said Mr. Bryan; "it is a moral need."

## TRINITY COLLEGE READY TO OPEN

HARTFORD, Conn.—The fall term at Trinity College will open this evening with a chapel service. Class work will begin tomorrow morning and from present prospects the class of 1915 will be the largest in the history of the college.

The Y. M. C. A. organized a year ago, has issued a freshman Bible, an innovation at Trinity. The book was compiled by Whitehead '13.

The recently published annual report of the president of the college shows that the members of Trinity faculty have, in addition to their work at college, been very active in literature and lecturing.

## WELLESLEY GIRLS TO RAISE MONEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The undergraduate committee of Wellesley College girls to take charge for the year of the movement inaugurated by students and graduates to raise \$100,000 for a students' building on the campus, was announced Wednesday.

Miss Dorothy Applegate '12, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will be chairman and the other members are Miss Abby B. Brooks '12, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Miss Dorothy W. Ridgeway '13, of Albany, N. Y.; and Miss Katharine Shuman '14, of Pittsburgh. Miss Ridgeway will be treasurer and Miss Shuman secretary. Already about one quarter of the required sum has been raised or pledged.

## PRESS ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN CONFERS TO PLAN RECEPTION

A conference of the members of the New England Woman's Press Association was held at the home of the past president, Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb of Lynn, Wednesday afternoon, in charge of the president, Mrs. Ida May Pierce.

The chairman of the program committee, Miss Bessie F. G. Brainard, reported that Mrs. Minna R. Mulligan, president of the Massachusetts state federation, had accepted an invitation to be present at the reception to be given by the club at the Hotel Vendome Oct. 18, and it was decided to invite the other officers of the state federation, also the presidents and secretaries of several clubs of Greater Boston, and plans were outlined for a reception. This will be Mrs. Mulligan's first appearance at a public function since her election.

The association voted to accept the invitation of Mrs. Alice R. Moore of Watertown, a member of the club, to hold an outing at her home, Windsor avenue, Watertown, Wednesday, Oct. 11.

It was decided to hold a hallowe'en party for members and friends at the bungalow of Dr. Bangs in Swampscott, on the evening of Oct. 31. Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb was made chairman of a committee to arrange details for this affair, which will include a dinner at 6:30 p. m., with festivities to follow suitable for the occasion.

Plans were also discussed for a large entertainment to be given during the coming year, but no definite action was taken. A social hour closed the afternoon's proceedings, during which refreshments were served by the hostess and friends.

## LIBRARIANS CONVEENE IN FOURTH SESSION AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK—Librarians had the fourth session of their convention here at New York University today. This afternoon they will meet at Columbia University.

Conducted by members of the New York Library Association they visited the public library Wednesday.

Dr. John S. Billings explained the system of managing the branches in connection with the main library and Edwin H. Anderson, assistant director, had the visitors on a tour of inspection.

The third session of the convention was held in the afternoon in the chemistry building of the College of the City of New York. Dr. John H. Finley, president of the college, made a welcoming speech.

Dr. Willard Austin, reference librarian of Cornell University, discussed efficiency in college and university library work and said that libraries were open to the charge that can be brought against other departments of educational institutions, of wasting time, money and other forms of energy through the use of antiquated methods and machinery. Mr. Austin said it was very important that the rising generation of students should be trained in the expert use of bibliographical materials, and he added that he did not think the application of business methods to university libraries would tend to destroy idealism. Public libraries, he said, have made much greater progress in efficiency in the last 25 years than have the libraries of colleges.

## STEM OF MAINE IS LOCATED DEEPLY EMBEDDED IN MUD

HAVANA, Cuba.—The work of clearing away the mud from about the wreck of the battleship Maine is suspended today owing to the fact that water, which has been allowed to enter the cofferdam to liquefy the mud, has broken through the temporary bulkhead just forward of the midships section.

Although the officers in charge of the work maintain reticence, every American employed on the work is said to believe that they are convinced by the upheaval bottom plates that there was a terrible outside explosion. The stem of the vessel has been located. It is swung to port and deeply embedded in the mud. This confirms Ensign Powell's conclusion that there was a mine to port of the ship's keel and forward.

**POSTAL BANKS DEPOSITS**  
WASHINGTON—Two and a half million dollars was on deposit in postal savings banks on Aug. 31, according to official computations. There was an increase of \$1,000,000 in August. It is estimated that the deposits on Sept. 30 will be \$4,000,000.

## BOWDOIN COLLEGE OPENS WITH NEW DEGREE COURSE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin College opened today for the sessions of 1911-1912. Something over thirty men have been in town during the past week, but the main body of students will begin to arrive Monday. Examinations for entrance will be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The college this year offers a course leading to the degree of bachelor of science in addition to the course leading to the degree of bachelor of arts. Dean Sills has already received a large number of applications to the courses for the year 1912-13.

There are four new members of the faculty this year; William E. Lunt, Ph. D., professor of history and political science; Orren C. Hornall, assistant professor of history; Nathaniel Edward Loomis, Ph. D., instructor in chemistry and Ernest Gibson Fifield, A. B., assistant in English and general secretary of the Bowdoin Y. M. C. A.

Other changes occur in the faculty. Paul Nixon, who has been assistant professor of classics and history for two years has been elected professor of that department for three years. Instructor Henry B. Alvord has been advanced to the position of assistant professor of surveying, mechanical drawing and astronomy for three years. Ralph B. Stone of the department of mathematics will not teach this year as he goes to Harvard to study.

## CANADA'S NEW GRAIN POLICY WILL AFFECT AMERICAN INTERESTS

OTTAWA, Ont.—If the new government's pledge to acquire and operate terminal elevators is carried out, American capital invested at Ft. William and Port Arthur will be directly affected.

The American controlled companies are the Empire Elevator Company, whose elevators at Ft. William have a capacity of 1,750,000 bushels; the Thunder Bay Elevator Company, Port Arthur, 1,500,000 bushels capacity; and the Port Arthur Elevator Company, Port Arthur, 3,750,000 bushels capacity.

F. H. Peavey & Co. of Minneapolis, controls the Port Arthur Elevator Company, but does not own its elevator, which was leased from the Canadian Northern railway under a contract which required the Peavey company to build 50 line elevators along the route of the Canadian Northern railway. The Peavey interests do a vast grain business through these line elevators and the Port Arthur terminal.

The conservative policy contemplates only the government ownership of the terminal, not of the line elevators. The Peavey interests, however, have said that their business will not be profitable if they are compelled to relinquish control of the terminals.

The delays incident to quitting office by the Laurier ministry and the formation of the Borden cabinet made it necessary for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to call on the Governor-General, Earl Grey, Wednesday and ask him to postpone his departure for England for two weeks.

This will result in a corresponding postponement of the departure of the Duke of Connaught from England. Earl Grey and the duke were to leave Canada and England respectively on Oct. 6.

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## COL. DOHERTY SEEKS QUICKER SERVICE AT FIRES IN DORCHESTER

Col. Thomas F. Doherty, former water commissioner, who appeared before the special commission on better fire protection at the public hearing yesterday, says that quicker response to alarms is needed in Dorchester.

Regarding the character of the buildings there, Mr. Doherty said it was true that they are mainly of wooden construction, but he said that the worst fires in Boston were those in which brick and stone figured largely in the construction. There is less danger to property in Dorchester, he added, than in School street, opposite city hall.

"What is really needed in Dorchester," he said, "is fire apparatus that will respond promptly to alarms." He favored the adoption of scum hose wagons, which would contain lines of hose and not more than three men to a wagon. They should be able to reach any fire within their zone inside of two minutes.

William J. Downing, president of the Harvard Improvement Association, favored automobile apparatus for Dorchester. New York, he said, is preparing to substitute motor trucks for horse-drawn vehicles.

Charles W. Brown of the same association spoke also in favor of the automobile. He believed that the experimental stage had passed and expressed the hope of seeing a flying squadron in Dorchester soon.

James P. Fox of the Parker Hill association spoke in favor of the flying squadron.

Chairman Francis M. Carroll announced that a hearing will be given early next week to any citizens who may have ideas in regard to improving the fire department service in Boston.

## JERSEY PRIMARIES FAIL TO PUT AN END TO 'ORGANIZATIONS'

TRENTON, N. J.—The most striking feature of the primary elections in New Jersey on Tuesday, the results of which had not been tabulated in many places until yesterday, was that the Geran election law, which was expected to defeat party organizations, did not do anything of the kind. Except in Hudson county, where the progressive Republicans beat the divided Dickinson organization with an organization of their own, and several Wilson supporters were named for the Assembly by the Democrats, the nominations were generally regular.

Politicians are trying to forecast the kind of a time Governor Wilson will have with the new Legislature. The voting strength of either of the parties in the House of Assembly comes from the counties of Hudson, Essex and Passaic. The leaders in Essex and Passaic have named the Assembly candidates. The nominees of neither party, therefore, can be expected to help the Governor. Whichever party wins it seems certain that the Governor will encounter an antagonist; majority in at least the lower House.

The only offset is the possibility that the exposures in Camden and Atlantic may turn the South Jersey Republican counties over to Democrats. There is practically no Democratic organization in either of the counties, as the chances of Democratic success have always been too small to encourage organized Democratic effort, and some of the aspirants who were put in nomination may be followers of the Governor.

The Governor himself seems disposed to accept the situation amiably. When asked for a statement he dictated the following:

"The returns, except in Essex county, are entirely satisfactory to the friends of progressive legislation among the Democrats. The defeat of the progressive candidates for the assembly in Essex county was expected and discounted beforehand and represents a final effort from the Smith-Nugent machine to discredit the new regime in New Jersey."

Republicans throughout the state are alive to the fact that there is a chance to regain the control snatched from them last year, but the task will not be easy.

## BANKERS ARE URGED TO AID DEVELOPMENT OF GREATER BOSTON

"Until Boston is known as a city of 1,500,000 population it will not realize its greatest opportunities," said Hugh Baneroff last night at the first autumn meeting of Boston chapter, American Institute of Banking, held last evening at the City Club.

"The greatest opportunities are in commercial and industrial development. The only class that can help business along is the bankers, whose business is the foundation of all business."

"Commercial development means simply better transportation. The city is the greatest center where investments are made and stay put, not excepting New York. Efficient advertising is the most effective means of distribution of manufactured goods."

"The New Haven road is run from New York, although more than 50 per cent of its stock is owned in Massachusetts. It can be run from Boston when cooperation is fully realized."

Mayor Fitzgerald described the development he had seen in Germany and other European countries, and said that until recently Boston had lacked appreciation of the necessity of bringing business here, but added that he believed Boston is on the verge of its greatest era.

"It is not encouraging, however, to see the Chamber of Commerce spend six months in trying to raise \$1,000,000 to start a steamship line between Boston and Texas, while Boston men are investing large sums in other parts of the country," he said.

Speaking of the proposed harbor development, he said Governor Foss had told him two days ago that he is yet unable to find a man of proper qualifications willing to serve as chairman of the dock commission, although the position will carry a salary of \$15,000.

## MR. ROLPH KNOWN FOR RELIEF WORK

SAN FRANCISCO—James Rolph, Jr., just elected mayor of San Francisco by a majority primary vote, with a plurality close to 18,000, is widely known to army officers and philanthropic workers for his relief efforts following the great fire.

He objected to the establishment of a "soup kitchen" and in one day 70,000 persons were fed at one corner by the Mission Relief Association, of which Mr. Rolph was one of the organizers.

Mr. Rolph for three years has been president of the Shipowners Association and the Merchants Exchange. He is president of two banks.

## CIVIL SERVICE TEST FOR APPRENTICE

The U. S. civil service commission will hold an examination on Nov. 22 for the position of apprentice in the Watertown arsenal. Applicants must be 16 years of age and not more than 18 on the date of the examination, except where they are graduates of a technical or a manual training school, in which case the age limit is 20 years.

The commission will also hold an examination on Dec. 27 and 28 in various cities throughout the United States for teacher, industrial teacher and assistant in the Philippine service.

## SPRINGFIELD PARK TO BE IMPROVED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Plans for the improvement of Court square, the city's central park, are being made under the direction of an engineer employed by the park commission. The grass on the square has been worn down by persons waiting for trolley cars. The city council has ordered a change in the stopping-places of the cars. Details of the changes decided on have not been announced but they include a complete change of the arrangement of the walks.

## CARRIAGE BUILDERS ELECT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The Carriage Builders National Association, in convention here, has elected F. H. Boninger of St. Louis president.

## Wedding Bouquets

Flowers and Decorations for all occasions.

J. NEWMAN & SONS, Inc.

Phone Main 4410, 24 Tremont St.

## TOCCOA SCHOOL NEW INSTITUTION FOR THE GEORGIA MOUNTAINS

ATLANTA, Ga.—The new Toccoa Falls Institute, established for the purpose of providing education to the children of the mountain and rural districts, will open for its first term on Oct. 10 under the superintendence of the Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Forrest.

The school is two miles from Toccoa, Ga., at the foot of Toccoa falls. Those interested have already raised enough money to insure the purchase of the Haddock inn at Toccoa Falls, and this hotel in the winter will be converted into a school for the mountainers and other young people seeking such advantages. In the summer it will be conducted as a resort, the proceeds going to the winter school.

In the midst of the north Georgia mountains the new institute should prove to be of enormous advantage to the surrounding territory and to the people all over the south who have hitherto been unable to secure an education suited to their purses.

An agricultural experiment station will be one of the features of the institute. This department, which will be under the supervision of several expert agriculturists and horticulturists, will make experiments in Georgia and southern soil, its products and the treatment by which the largest crops may be obtained. A full and complete biblical course, under the direction of a competent lecturer, will attract many adult pupils from over the country.

The Toccoa Falls Institute will really be an enlargement and improvement of the school conducted last year at Golden, N. C., which was supervised by the Christian and Missionary Alliance and conducted by several of the same people who are managing the Toccoa institute.

## TAFT HAS A NATIONAL BANK

WASHINGTON—The First National Bank of Taft has just been chartered by the controller of the currency. Taft is a thriving town near Bakersfield, Kern county, Cal. It is one of a dozen towns named for the President since he entered office.

## POWER COMPANY TO EXPAND

GREENVILLE, Cal.—The Indian Valley Electric Light & Power Company, with offices in San Francisco and their plant at this place, is making preparations to extend its line to Crescent Mills and Taylorsville.

## CUT GLASS

IN THE NEW ROCK CRYSTAL CUTTINGS  
Sugar and Cream Sets - 2.75 to 8.00  
Cracker and Cheese Dishes 6.00 to 10.00  
Sardwich Trays - 3.50 to 8.75  
Jewel Boxes - 4.00 to 8.00  
Cologne Bottles - 3.00 to 5.00

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.  
24 Winter Street, Boston

## PANCAKES

made from Franklin Mills Entire Wheat

Flour are wholesome and delicious. Get the Franklin Mills flour of your grocer. Write us for booklet of tested Receipts.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

## Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.



# Leading Events in Athletic World Football at Bowdoin

## BOWDOIN PREPARES FOR FOOTBALL GAME WITH FT. MCKINLEY

Coach Bergin Has Some Very Promising Candidates of the Light but Speedy Type-Out

### SEVERAL VETERANS

BRUNSWICK, Me. — With the first game of the season on next Saturday, the Bowdoin College team await impatiently the announcement of the lineup of the eleven which will start the initial game with Ft. McKinley, the first of the three teams to be played on Whittier field this year. Perhaps there is more interest in the lineup of the White team this year than there has been in seasons past, for the reason there are so few veterans left in the line where the strength of the team must necessarily lie in a great degree.

The choice of the line players will be a hard one for the Bowdoin coaches. There is considerable material for these positions, but none of it can be said to be up to the standard of recent years either in weight or size, although there is plenty of ability shown by the men who are working for the coveted positions.

In the first game it is probable that almost every man on the squad who has shown a reasonable amount of ability will be given a chance and in this way Coach Bergin and Assistant Coach King will be able to draw their conclusions as to the relative worth of their charges.

The backfield seems to be the easiest to settle. Kern, fullback for two years, has weight, speed and a clear knowledge of both the offense and defense plays. Weatherill, the fast freshman halfback last fall, and the "find" of the year in both football and baseball, is sure of our half. The other is in doubt. For this Abbott '13, Dole '13, LaCase '14 and Merrill '14 all look promising. They are light, weighing slightly over 150 pounds, but what they lack in weight is more than made up by speed and cleverness in running through a broken field and all four have proved their ability to use head work.

For quarterback Brown '14 and Crosby '13 are running a close race. Brown proved his ability at Hebron and in the class contest last year showed that he is cool headed at the most critical times. Crosby also has had experience and played well for his class the last two years. He is showing up well in practice and already handles a team like a veteran. He is a cousin of Crosby, Bowdoin's mainstay at tackle for two years. Dale has also done some work at quarter in practice.

Captain Hurley, the all-Maine right end last year, has his place pretty sure, although there has been some talk of his changing to quarter if necessary. The other extremity of the line is open with no lack of candidates for the position. Among the most likely candidates being Holt and Page '13, Walker '13, Brown '14, Tuttle '14, Sewall '12, Dole '13 and Bull '13. This position is now very uncertain and much will depend on the showing of the various candidates during the next week or two of practice.

Wood '13, last year's big tackle, is sure of a place. He is showing up even better than last year. The other tackle position is a doubtful quantity. Hinch, last year's second team tackle, is on hand and will be a strong bidder for a place, but Pike '13 and Parkhurst '13, Badger, Marr and Bickford, all freshmen last year, will be in the running. Austin, a speedy freshman from Dexter high, is showing up well for a place.

For guard, Pratt, '13, who made the team two years ago but was out of the game last year, is again out. He should hold his position again this year without difficulty as he is one of the heaviest men on the squad as well as a steady player. The other guard is going to be hard to decide upon. Parkhurst, '13, Houston, '12, Shackford, '13, Gilbert, '13, Eaton, '14, and Mason, '14, all are promising and may develop into strong bidders for the position on the varsity.

Hamilton, '12, the former Middlebury player and Douglas, '13, are the two best men thus far for center. Both are in good form and it is a question which one will be finally chosen to fill the position.

For the last few days particular attention has been paid to the forward pass, which is really more practicable this year than last season, under the more liberal rules now in force. End runs have been tried constantly. Bowdoin will have a fast set of backs and with Hurley on one end and a good man on the other to block interferers, and some good interference such as has been provided by the Bowdoin team for the last few years for its runners, much ground should be gained on the wide end plays.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
Minneapolis 5, Indianapolis 0.  
Huntington 3, Indianapolis 0.  
Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 0.

BASEBALL FRIDAY  
AT 3:15 P.M.  
CHICAGO  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50  
WRIGHT & DITSON, 341 Washington  
Street, HERRICK'S, Conley Square.

## BROWN FOOTBALL PRACTISE GOES WITH MUCH SNAP

Second Team With Signals Different From Varsity Formed—A New Tackle Appears on the Scene

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown's football practise went with snap in the cool weather Wednesday, and the varsity and second teams fought for a long period while the men perfected offensive and defensive plays.

The varsity took the ball across the scrubs' line three times during the afternoon, forward passes and Crowther's dives through center figuring largely in the march up the field. The day saw the formation of a second team with signals different from the varsity. Ashbaugh, Adams, Brereton and Stitt, ends, did good work on the forward pass. Gelb, Kratz and Kulp broke up the second team's plays time after time, and Goldberg, except for a habit of getting offside, did well. A new tackle appeared during the day in Shipley, a colored lad from Washington. He is a hard worker, but his eligibility is not yet determined. Wentworth, Tenney and Beane turned off long runs at half. Jones was playing at fullback during the scrimmages, and seems to be getting his signals better. The status of Bartlett, chief candidate for tackle, is still undecided.

### BASEBALL PICKUPS

Cobb moved his batting average up a notch yesterday by making four hits in four times up.

Second game with Chicago this afternoon and Boston must win or go farther back into sixth place.

Chicago took the first game of its final series with the Giants yesterday and reduced the margin between the two teams to .051.

Pitcher Walsh of the Chicago Americans considers John Barry of the Athletics the best shortstop in the country today.

Walsh gave another fine exhibition of pitching yesterday, allowing Boston but five scattered hits and shutting them out without a run.

Curiously enough Detroit and the Chicago Nationals have each won and lost the same number of games and are second in their respective leagues.

Manager Mack took advantage of having already won the American league pennant yesterday and used a number of his recruits, losing to Cleveland, 7 to 4.

Schulte added another home run to his list yesterday and also helped his batting average by getting four hits in as many times up. He is now two home runs behind the record.

With the world's series being played at the Polo grounds and Shibe park, accommodations can be made for record-breaking crowds. It is expected that fully 50,000 persons will be at the polo grounds every day the games are played in New York.

Six of the Athletic players who have been named for the world's series played against the Giants in 1905. They are: Davis, captain and first base; Murphy, right field; Hartsell, utility outfielder; Lord, left field; Plank and Bender, pitchers. Of these, Davis and Hartsell will probably not play this year, and Manager Mack may again rely on Coombs and Bender for pitchers.

Connie Mack now has the honor of having won more American League championships than any other manager, this year's being his fourth with the Athletics. Jennings of Detroit is next with three. Harry Wright, the old Boston National manager, leads all with six championships. Anson, Selee and Hanlon are next with five each, while Chance of Chicago has four to his credit.

## DARTMOUTH WINS OPENING GAME

HANOVER, N. H.—Under most unfavorable conditions Dartmouth defeated Norwich University, 18 to 3, Wednesday. The game from the standpoint of the home team was poor. The bad handling of punts, combined with poor defensive work, made Norwich's score possible. Norwich seemed to rush Dartmouth off her feet in the first period and by steady plugging and two forward passes brought the ball to the 25-yard line and Underhill went back to the 34-yard line and dropped a goal from the field. In this half Barnds got a goal from the field also, the half ending with the score 3 to 3.

The second half brought better fortune to Dartmouth and it scored 15 points. Elcock rose to the occasion and blocked a kick which resulted in a touchdown. Hayes recovered a punt on the 10-yard line, Snow scoring the touchdown. Barnds got one more goal from the field.

SCHOOL FOOTBALL RESULTS  
Lawrence High 10, Methuen 0.  
Waltham High 35, Winchester 0.  
Newton High 15, Dedham 0.  
Revere High 5, Norwood 0.  
Salem Normal 12, Peabody 0.

## HARVARD FOOTBALL SQUAD IS PREPARING FOR OPENING GAME

With Beginning of College Today Crimson Players Go Out—Schedule of Afternoon Work Only

### WIGGLESWORTH OUT

After a day of comparatively easy practise, the Harvard varsity football squad will be put through a hard afternoon session today in preparation for the opening game in the Stadium Saturday with Bates. As college opens today, morning practice will be abandoned for the year and the work of the afternoon will be made harder than heretofore.

Light work was the rule both morning and afternoon Wednesday. There was no scrimmage, the men being put through signal practise instead. Coach Haughton was unable to attend the practise in the afternoon and the men were in charge of Trainer Donovan.

At the morning practise only the regular drill in signals, falling on the ball and kicking and catching were tried. In the afternoon the men were not worked hard. The individuals were put through stunts under the direction of the coaches, the backs under Leslie, the ends under Leary, the quarterbacks under Cutler, and the linemen under the Withingtons.

Later two teams, A and B, were drilled in signals, running through the plays slowly at first. Then they were lined up against each other and sent through the plays, no tackling being allowed.

Just before the close of practise, the men were sent through the signals at top speed, and were then sent into the locker building.

Today the teams will probably work out in the stadium, as the men have not as yet worked out in the inclosure and with only two days before the opening game with Bates, they will undoubtedly be given a chance to become accustomed to the air currents.

Percy Wendell did not report for afternoon practise. Wigglesworth reported, but was given light work only. With these two exceptions the squad is in good shape.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		-Per cent-	
	Won	Lost	1911
Philadelphia	36	47	.571
Detroit	36	48	.500
Cleveland	26	58	.452
New York	24	70	.514
Chicago	22	71	.463
Boston	21	73	.433
Washington	19	85	.411
St. Louis	10	93	.280

RESULTS WEDNESDAY  
Chicago 3, Boston 0.  
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 4.  
Detroit 7, Washington 5.  
New York-St. Louis, postponed.

TODAY'S GAMES  
Chicago at Boston.  
Cleveland at Philadelphia.  
St. Louis at New York.  
Detroit at Washington.

CHICAGO SHUTS OUT BOSTON  
Walsh allowed Boston only five scattered hits Wednesday and Chicago shut out the locals, 3 to 0. R. Collins pitched well for Boston. Bushman was put in in the ninth. The score:  
Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 - 3 6 1  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 0 5 1  
Batteries: Walsh and Sullivan; R. Collins, Bushman and Numaaker. Williams, Umpire, Westervelt and Connolly.

DETROIT BEATS WASHINGTON  
Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Detroit ..... 0 1 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 - 7 13 2  
Washington ..... 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 - 5 11 2  
Batteries: Covington and Stange; Cashion and Henry. Umpires, Evans and Mullin.

CLEVELAND BEATS ATHLETICS  
Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Cleveland ..... 1 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 - 7 12 0  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 - 4 2 3  
Batteries: Kaler and O'Neill; Brown and Livingston. Umpires, Dineen and Perrine.

## VETERANS PLAY GOLF TOURNEY AT APAWAMIS

A. J. Hodge of Garden City Leads Big Field of Nearly Two Hundred Men of Prominence

RYE, N. Y.—Nearly 200 veteran golfers teed off in the seventh annual seniors' tournament over the links of the Apawamis Club here Wednesday. Every one of them was not less than 55 years of age.

W. J. Boardman from Washington was the dean of the event. He was paired with Gen. Adelbert Ames, also of the national capital.

Men of prominence in all walks of life and from all parts of the United States were on the course, including Chief Justice Gummere of Newark, Marshall Mallory, Simon Ford, the humorist, and Seth Low, former mayor of New York and one time president of Columbia University.

A. J. Hodge of Garden City, a banker, won the net score honors with a card of 87, 9-78, two strokes in the lead of Judge Gummere. J. D. Foot of Apawamis, the scratch man of the tournament, was fourth, with a score of 82.

## Maine College Gridiron Leader Who Opens Season With Ft. McKinley Eleven



CAPTAIN J. L. HURLEY '12  
Bowdoin College football team

## LEXINGTON HIGH HAS TEN VETERANS OUT FOR ELEVEN

Prospects of Turning Out Strong Team in Home of Minute Men Are Very Bright

LEXINGTON, Mass.—With all but one of last year's veteran football players back at school this year, together with many promising candidates, the Lexington high school will be represented this fall on the gridiron with the strongest eleven in the history of the school.

The veteran letter men are Captain Sullivan r.h.b., Winfield Knowles l., Charles Watt, '14, (manager) l.t.; Donald Spicer, '13, l.g.; Winthrop Locke, '14, c.; Lawrence Greenwood, '13, r.t.; William Scammon, '13, r.g.; Ernest Viano, '13, r.e.; Carleton G. Reed, '12, q.b.; Converse Hill, '13, l.h.b.

Maguire, the big right halfback, will be greatly missed by the squad, for he was the best linesman on the team.

Daily practise is being held each afternoon on the Parker street gridiron. Punting, signal practise and scrimmages between the high school eleven and picked teams, now comprises the greater bulk of the team work.

The most promising candidates for the various positions are:  
Backs—Reed '12, Captain Sullivan '14, Hill '13, Spicer '13, E. Viano '13, Knowles, Quarterback—Reed '12.  
Ends—J. Viano '14, Watt '14 and Knowles.  
Tackles—McDonnell '12, Doe '14, Goddard '15 and Scammon '13.  
Guards—Wetherbee '15, Stickles '15, Greenwood '13 and Spicer '13.  
Center—Locke '14.  
Carleton Reed, last year's captain, will again play at quarter, the position which he so cleverly filled last fall. Captain Sullivan and E. Viano will doubtless play in the backfield, with Hill as fullback.

On the ends of the line will be Knowles, a post graduate, and Watt. Knowles, who played on the eleven last fall, is the fastest man on the squad and many of the touchdowns last year were scored by him.

Scammon and Goddard will probably be seen in the line as tackles, while the guards will be Spicer and Stickles, alternating with Wetherbee. Scammon and Spicer are both old men. Locke will again play his star game at center, with Francis Locke, '14, as a substitute.

The first game will be played Saturday, Sept. 30, with the Rock Ridge Hall school at Wellesley Hills. The hardest scheduled game of the year will be played against Hudson high, Manager Charles Watt has arranged the following schedule of seven games:

Sept. 30, Rock Ridge Hall at Wellesley Hills.  
Oct. 7, Concord high at Lexington; 11 Belmont high at Belmont; 16, Concord high at Concord; 21, Volkman at Alston; 25, Hudson high at Lexington; 27, Belmont high at Lexington.

BUTLER STARS AT CORNELL  
ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell easily won the opening game of its football season with Allegheny Wednesday by a score of 35 to 0. The Ithacans outplayed their opponents at all times and even kept them from making a first down.

Forward passes and a delayed pass were used to good effect several times. Butler's kicking and general work were the features. He made the first score of the season with a field goal from the 30-yard line.

MRS. BARLOW WINS GOLF FINAL  
NEW YORK—Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia won the chief prize in the woman's invitation tournament Wednesday at the Deal Golf and Country Club, defeating Mrs. V. M. Earle of the home club, 3 and 1, in the final round.

## CRIMSON FALL TRACK PRACTISE TO START MONDAY AFTERNOON

Both Varsity and Freshman Candidates to Be Called Out Then—Special Coach for Latter

### SHRUBB TO COACH

Harvard will begin fall track work on Monday when all candidates for the varsity track and cross-country teams and the freshman track team will report for practise on Soldiers field. Candidates for the cross-country team will be under the charge of Coach Alfred Shrubbs who has been reengaged for this work. The regular Technology, Yale and intercollegiate runs will be held.

The annual fall handicap games will be held this year on Oct. 27. These games, consisting of the usual 13 track and field events, will be open to all members of the university.

In order to make the training of candidates for the freshman team more thorough and effective, a graduate coach will be secured this fall who will throughout the year give his entire attention to the freshmen. Coaches Donovan and Quinn, as heretofore, will render all the assistance that their time allows to freshmen. It is hoped that this additional coaching will be of material assistance in turning out better freshman track teams. In order to encourage fall work by freshman candidates a special fall meet for freshmen only will be held on Soldiers field Oct. 20. At both the fall handicap games and the freshman meet prizes for first and second places will be awarded.

A meeting of all interested in university and freshman track will be held in the union Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Several men closely connected with track athletics at Harvard will speak.

## SIDELINE NOTES

Butler of Cornell promises to make a name for himself on the gridiron this fall.

Dartmouth won her opening game with Norwich yesterday but showed little good football.

Bates has all but one of her 1910 eleven playing again this year. One of the tackles is the only new man Coach Purington has had to develop.

Gettysburg hopes to give Pennsylvania a great battle Saturday, especially as she piled up a score of 23 to 0 against Middletown last week.

The big colleges are today putting the finishing touches on their eleven for the games Saturday. It is the last day of hard practise this week.

Kersberg's return to Cambridge to coach the Harvard line men will help Coach Haughton greatly, especially in the guard and tackle positions.

Captain Howe of Yale did some clever goal kicking and punting in the game with Wesleyan yesterday. Opponents of the Blue will have to keep an eye on him.

With two such punters and drop kickers as Felton and Milholland on the Harvard varsity squad, kicking should be a strong feature of the Crimson's play this fall.

## N. Y. U. FOOTBALL SQUAD AT WORK

NEW YORK—New York University's football team held its first practise on Olio field Wednesday afternoon. Thirty men reported, and under the direction of Thomas Reilly, a graduate, went through a stiff practise. The work consisted in falling on the ball, running down punts, and in running the varsity and scrub teams up and down the field.

Most of these who reported were new men, but several of the veterans were present, including Nixon, Brennan, Moore, Conney and Dressler. New men who showed the best form and who looked promising are Blake, from Lawrenceville school; Mitchell and Comfort, from Irving school; Huntley, from Morris high school, and Wiener, from the New York University School of Commerce. All four of these men were put in the backfield. Huntley made a very good showing at quarterback on the second team.

HARVARD FRESHMAN MANAGER  
Candidates for the positions of manager and assistant manager of the Harvard freshman football team have been notified to report at the athletic office tomorrow at 1.30 o'clock when the outlines of the competition will be explained.

HILTON SAILS, BUT WILL RETURN  
NEW YORK—Harold H. Hilton, golf champion of two countries, sailed for home on the Campania Wednesday. Mr. Hilton said he would return to this country next year after first defending his British title, which he won at Prestwick this season.

## SECOND GREAT NECK POLO FOUR RETAIN THE CUP

Defeat Philadelphia Freebooters, 8 3/4 to 3, in Final Match for the Manhasset Trophy

GREAT NECK, L. I.—The Great Neck second polo team won the last and final game for the Manhasset cups from the Philadelphia Freebooters by a score of 8 3/4 to 3 Wednesday afternoon, and retained the trophy in their possession for another year. The total handicap of each team was 12 goals.

Both sides were determined to win the event, and the manner in which they went at the play was exciting throughout the eight periods. Both sides were good in their teamwork, but the combination plays of Grace and Webb for the Great Neck team brought rounds of applause for them, as time and again they would carry the sphere around the players, and by a little skillful dodging manage to score.

A large number of people from Philadelphia were among the gallery on the clubhouse porch, and their applause was fully as strong as that of the home set.

While the visitors scored but three goals, they made many brilliant plays, but seemed a little off in direction, and could not hit as straight for goal as the Great Necks, which lost them the game. The lineup:

GREAT NECK 2D		PHILADELPHIA	
	11cap		11cap
1—J. S. Phipps	41	A. C. Schwartz	1
2—J. P. Grace	32	Walter McHugh	3
3—J. Watson Webb	43	W. H. T. Huhn	4
Back—G. Bacon	1	Back—C. R. Suov	4
Total	122	den	44

Great Neck by earned goals, 9; lost by penalties, 1; goal, total, 8 3/4. Freebooters by earned goals, 3; lost by penalties, 1; goal, total, 4. Score and time, J. Smith. Played eight periods of seven and a half minutes each.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		-Per cent-	
	Won	Lost	1911
New York	30	49	.548
Chicago	28	58	.507
Pittsburgh	22	64	.562
Philadelphia	26	64	.543
St. Louis	23	69	.474
Cincinnati	27	80	.500
Brooklyn	20	82	.418
Boston	17	104	.392

RESULTS WEDNESDAY  
Cincinnati 8, Boston 4.  
Chicago 8, New York 0.  
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 3.  
Pittsburgh-Philadelphia, postponed.

TODAY'S GAMES  
New York at Chicago.  
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.  
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

CINCINNATI 8, BOSTON 4  
CINCINNATI—Cincinnati got three consecutive triples, knocking Purdue out of the box and winning from Boston 8 to 4 Wednesday. Hobitzel, the Cincinnati first baseman, probably established a record by stealing four bases in four innings. The score:

Innings		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.	
Cincinnati	.....	0 3 0 0 0 0 5	8 12 1
Boston	.....	1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 - 4	1 1

Batteries, Compton, Lloyd and McLean, Severoid, Purdue, Weaver and Rariden. Umpires, Johnston and Eason.

CHICAGO BLANKS NEW YORK  
Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Chicago ..... 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 - 8 12 1  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 0 8 2  
Batteries, Riche and Archer; Marquard, Randall, Myers and Wilson. Umpires, O'Day and Brennan.

BROOKLYN WINS FROM ST. LOUIS  
Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 - 4 10 2  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 - 5 9 2  
Batteries, W. Miller, Knicker, Schard and O. Miller; Willis, Laudermilk and Wingo. Umpires, Klein and Emslie.

CLASS BASEBALL AT COLUMBIA  
NEW YORK—Harry Fisher, the newly appointed baseball coach at Columbia University, is planning to build a strong baseball team for next season. An elaborate series of interclass games have been arranged and nine gold medals, presented by E. W. Collins of the Athletics, who captained and coached the Columbia nine in 1907, will be presented to the winning team. There will be five teams in this series, four representing the undergraduate classes, and the fifth will be drawn from the three classes in the law school. Ten games will be played, the first to start Monday.

GRADUATE MEMBERS NAMED  
The Harvard board of overseers has appointed Dr. E. H. Nichols '86, R. F. Herick '



## CAROLINA'S BASE WAS BROAD

First of Series of Notes on Freedom of Conscience in America Is Herein Set Forth

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK.

If the reader will bear in view the fact that "liberty of conscience" in the seventeenth century bore a meaning different to what it did in the eighteenth century, and that again its meaning widened in the second half of the eighteenth century, he will better appreciate the following notes upon one or two phases of religious liberty in the American Colonies and the United States. One man's conscience in the strict sense of the word is not another man's conscience; but a community's "conscience" in the matter of religious faith is the consensus of the majority in such community as to what that conscience ought to be, and this was the rule followed in all political states, except perhaps in Holland, until days that are distinctly modern. In the last analysis, it is an unfair rule, as all rules are that have for fundamental that the majority, because it is a majority, must prevail. Undoubtedly the world grows wiser and at the same time less mechanically fallacious in its political reasoning, a reasoning perhaps not always accompanied by conscious logic but born of the inflexible exposition of facts experienced.

Thus it was that for centuries in all lands there subsisted the belief that matters of religious faith, that is, faith in a Supreme Being, and its expression could be regulated by the state. The history of the civilized world has shown that all attempted domination by the state of the individual's religious opinions, or such domination on the part of one individual over another's opinion, is a thing hopelessly impossible, as being opposed to a fundamental and inalienable right. Thus opposed, it can only prove itself a clog upon the moral development of mankind. It is by no means to be supposed that state domination in matters of faith and its observances is a peculiarity of monarchies or of aristocratic forms of government; on the contrary, democracy will best defend its claim if it be admitted at once that a popular majority or a king can do injustice with equal ease, the advantage in such work being on the side of majorities, as possessing a greater store of specious arguments.

It has taken the civilized world centuries of bitter experience to learn that religious intolerance is a thing incompatible with advance, and even today it has not learned that lesson any too well. Attempts were made at some system of toleration by individuals or groups, generally to be shown in plans of government or in charter for colonies, that, as the new world became better known to the old, were planted in the west in increasing numbers. The views of the philosopher and the politician will continue to be different until either acquaint himself a little better with facts, but in the end the philosopher's more practical theorizing will prevail over the politician's rule of thumb and shortness of view. In the meantime the politician will adopt some of the philosopher's views and add some of his own, and the object of this process will in time have what it ought.

What the views of a great thinker were on the subject of liberty of conscience in religious matters, we may see from the first set of the constitutions for the government of Carolina, drawn up by John Locke and dated the 21st of June, 1669 (The thirty third Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1872, Appendix, No. 4, Shaftesbury Papers). Locke drew these constitutions, or as we should call it today, this constitution, for the government of the plantation of Carolina, and without doubt had many consultations with the Earl of Shaftesbury. The draft, though it discloses an aristocratic form of government, contains provisions that for our purpose are of great significance, touching the matter of freedom of conscience: the eighty-sixth article recites that no man is to be admitted a freeman of Carolina or to have any estate or any habitation within it, "yt doth not acknowledge a god, & yt God is publicly and solemnly to be worshipped."

The eighty-seventh article recites that since the natives of the new territory are not Christians and since those that may remove there, though from civilized countries, "will unavoidably be of different opinions concerning matters of religion," that civil peace may be preserved and then the proprietors' compact with all men be preserved. "Therefore any seven or more persons agreeing in any religion shall constitute a church or profession to which they shall give some name to distinguish it from others." The only test for such persons was the acknowledgment that there was a God and that he was publicly to be worshipped.

To these particular provisions in the draft of the Constitutions was added a clause by the proprietors of which Locke did not approve, making the Anglican church the state church of the colony, but even after the proprietors had modified the Constitutions to suit themselves and signed it in 1688, there was imbedded Locke's provision as given above and a clause ordaining that "No person of any Church or Profession shall disturb or molest any Religious Assembly." This was reinforced by a most enlightened provision that, "No Man shall use any reproachful, reviling or abusive Language against the Religion of any Church or Profession, that being the certain way of disturbing the Peace, and of hindering the Conversion of any to the Truth, by engaging them in Quarrels and Animositities to the Hatred of the Professors and that Profession, which otherwise they may be brought to assent to." (The Two Charters of Charles II. to Carolina with the Fundamental Constitution, London, 1705.)

Fox Bourne, speaking of these provisions in the Constitutions, says, "No other colony, English or foreign, was ever started with such guarantees for liberty of conscience, and it is well to remember that, long after the 'Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina' had been formally abrogated, the moral authority of these guarantees remained in force, and that, in consequence of them, Carolina became a much freer asylum for religious outcasts from Europe than either Massachusetts or Pennsylvania." The same author says, "The political and territorial arrangements of the 'Constitutions' never actually came into operation. Issued first

in 1670, they were reissued, with some modifications, in 1682, and again, with more important modifications, in 1688." Locke thought that political necessity demanded that there should be a general, state religion, but he meant this in so broad a sense as to put him far ahead of the politicians of his day. He did not believe in what Chillingworth called "the presumptuous imposing of the senses of men upon the words of God, the special senses of men upon the general words of God . . . this deifying of our own interpretations and tyrannous enforcing 'them upon others, thus restraining of the words of God from that latitude and generality, and the understandings of men from that liberty, wherein Christ and the apostles left them."

Locke's attitude as a philosopher and Chillingworth's attitude as a theologian are well described in the words of Chillingworth in his subscription in the book at Salisbury, that good men in former

times would have succeeded better "if they had refrained from defining where Scripture itself has refrained." But whoever may care to see how Locke reasoned on such matters can look at the "Letters Concerning Toleration." His attitude in questions of this kind is described in a sentence which he addresses to his adversary in the third letter: "I shall only mind you, that the cause of God requires nothing but what may be spoken out plainly in a clear determined sense, without any reserve or cover." His "Fundamental Constitutions" for Carolina are printed in "Old South Leaflets," Boston, 1907, vol. VII, No. 172, with useful notes.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with President Taft's compromise, proposed recently, in respect to provisions in the arbitration treaties.

HARTFORD COURANT.—The President's arbitration speech . . . will smooth down the ruffled dignity of the Senate, the New York Evening Post thinks, unless sweet reasonableness has lost its power. What more can that body ask than a controlling voice in the appointment of the three American members of the joint high commission? Especially when no matter in controversy between this country and another country will be submitted to arbitration unless two of these three American members decide that it ought to be.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—For the present . . . the proposal is merely that we shall agree to arbitrate all matters which three American citizens, selected by the President and approved by the Senate, or two of the three, shall declare to be properly arbitrable. It is inconceivable that there could be serious objection to thus trusting such a commission.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—The President has taken a new position in his . . . compromise, that shows what he is ready to concede to secure the ratification of the treaties. It ought to be sufficient to satisfy the most hide-bound sticklers for senatorial prerogative.

NEW YORK PRESS.—The Senate's really vital objection to the arbitration scheme is that it invites the raising of dangerous questions by foreign powers which cannot be raised except under the treaties proposed by the President. It matters very little what the personnel of a board of arbitration is, or how it is selected, if the creation of such a board permits Germany to demand the arbitration of the Monroe doctrine or invites Japan to challenge the justice of our immigration laws. Opportunity for foreign nations to question American sovereignty is the chief peril risked by providing for the arbitration of issues which the American people will never consent to arbitrate.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—The simpler amendment expressly giving the Senate the power to confirm or reject appointments to the joint commission is one that can be readily inserted without injuring any vital part of the treaty. The President can afford to offer it and the Senate must admit that it removes most of the horrible possibilities it imagined—especially the possibility that "foreigners" might decide what is justiciable and force us to arbitrate the Monroe doctrine or the right to regulate education and immigration!

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN.—The more conciliatory disposition that Mr. Taft is showing is welcome. Everybody admits the benevolence of his intentions and the sincerity of his desire to put his country in the forefront of any movement that may lessen the chances of international conflict. These treaties as they stand, however, may be rightly described as not assurances of peace but as breeders of war.

PORTLAND OREGONIAN.—In offering to submit to the Senate for confirmation appointments of high commissioners under the new arbitration treaties, President Taft cuts the props from under the feet of the Senate opponents of the treaties.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Where is President Taft to find the members of that court to whom he would submit for final decision such questions as the Monroe doctrine? We cannot imagine, unless it be in Tokio. Quite as great a lover of peace as Mr. Taft once wrote some words of advice to the people of America in regard to "entangling alliances." We think those thoughts of Washington make better reading for sensible Americans today than all the pretty, well-meant pictures of "Edens newly made," by pen and ink in Washington.

## ST. LOUIS MAY GET CARLYLE (ILL.) GAS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—That there is a possibility of St. Louis being supplied with natural gas by means of a pipe line from Carlyle, Ill., is the opinion of W. M. Laird, a wealthy show manufacturer of Pittsburg, Pa., president of the Surpass Oil & Gas Company, a corporation which is developing the oil and gas region around Carlyle. The Surpass company has been given the right to build a pipe line from Carlyle to several small towns on a line reaching toward St. Louis.

"We have a \$500,000 corporation, which was formed in April, said Mr. Laird. "We are getting 5000 barrels of oil a day from our territory near Carlyle, which comprises about 11,000 acres. There are about 50 wells in the territory. If we pipe gas to St. Louis we will have about 50 miles to come."

## Just Received—A New Importation of English and Scotch Motor Coats For Men

Warm, sturdy garments made by the Best Tailors of London and Edinburgh

By far the largest assortment of these foreign garments ever shown in New England. Included are unlined, fleece-lined and leather-lined coats in variety of desirable fabrics and colors. Prices extremely reasonable.

35.00 up to 100.00

In Our Men's Great Outfitting Store—Street Floor, Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

## THE THEATRICAL WORLD

## CHICAGO NOTES

At the Grand Opera House Oct. 1 the first Chicago performance will be given of C. M. S. McLellan's "An Affair in the Barracks," adapted from the German drama, "Kasernenluft," which has had success in Europe. The story is one of love, revenge and justice—the principal character being a young German soldier persecuted beyond the point of endurance by an old officer.

Next Monday evening Mme. Nazimova will appear at Powers theater in "The Other Mary," a new drama by Algernon Boyeson.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," a dramatization of Kate Douglas Wiggin's like-named story of New England life, will be offered at the Illinois Oct. 1 with Miss Edith Taliaferro in the title role which she has been acting for two seasons.

Later—William Faversham in "The Fault" at the Lyric, Harry Lander at the Lyric, "He Fell in Love With His Wife" at the Cort, "The Fortune Hunter" at the Olympic, "The Concert" at the Blackstone, "Everywoman" at the Auditorium, "Excuse Me" at the Studebaker.

## HERE AND THERE

William Butler Yeats, founder of the Irish national theater movement, says: "What attracts one to drama is that it is, in the most obvious way, what all the arts are upon a last analysis. A farce and a tragedy are alike in this, that they are a moment of intense life. An action is taken out of all other actions; it is reduced to its simple form, or, at any rate, to as simple a form as it can be brought to without losing the sense of its place in the world. The characters that are involved in it are freed from everything that is not a part of that action; and whether it is, as in the most important kinds of drama, a mere bodily activity, a hair-breadth escape or the life, or as it is in the more important kinds, an activity of the souls of the characters, it is an energy and eddy of life purified from everything but itself. The dramatist must picture life in action, with an unprejudiced mind, as the musician pictures life in sound and the sculptor in form."

Edward Peple in an interview said that playwriting is vastly more difficult than novel writing, and pays proportionately better. He says that his "Springtime" is to be revived.

Henry B. Harris has bought the rights to Marion Fairfax's new comedy, "The Talker," and her husband, Tully Marshall, is to take the leading role.

Miss Charlotte Walker has begun rehearsals in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," a dramatization of a novel by John Fox by Eugene Walter.

George Broadhurst's new drama, "Bought and Paid For," has been produced in New York, and is reported to be rather a sordid tale of the unhappiness of a young wife of a millionaire. Charles Richman and Miss Julia Dean are in the cast.

"The Lady of Coventry" is the title of Louis N. Parker's play for Viola Allen. The piece deals with the story of Lady Godiva, and the antagonism between the Normans and Saxons in England.

Announcement is made that Mary Anderson helped Robert Hichens to make his stage version of "The Garden of Allah," which is to be seen soon at the Century theater, New York.

A Scottish company engaged by the Shuberts, to be seen here presently in a piece called "Bentley Pulls the Strings," where it has proved exceedingly popular, has arrived in New York. The play is still running in the London Haymarket theater.

New York theatergoers have discovered in their programs lately a paragraph under the heading "For Late Comers." It tells in a brief way what the first act is about.

Five years ago the English rights of a

piece by Franz Lehar could be bought for \$500. The other day an English manager, who wrote to Mr. Lehar inquiring as to the possibilities of negotiating for a new piece, received a brief message: "Booked ahead until 1917. Are you prepared to pay \$50,000 down?"

## BOSTON NOTES

Charles Klein's latest drama, "The Gamblers," will begin an engagement at the Majestic theater next Monday night with practically the original cast, including Charles A. Stevenson, Miss Jane Cowl, Orme Caldara and Geoffrey Stein. The play has to do with the manipulation of stocks in such a way as to come under the ban of the government. A strong heart interest is involved in the struggle between a young financier and a government investigator.

Louis Mann has only this week at the Hollis in "Elevating a Husband," which was written especially for him by his wife, Miss Clara Lipman, and Samuel Shipman. This is the first time Mr. Mann has played other than a German character, and he has numerous opportunity for strong work as well as for his effective humor.

The present writer is willing, with many others, to wait for the New York cast, such as came here in "Get Rich Quick Wallingford."

Raymond Hitchcock's engagement at the Colonial in "The Red Widow" has been extended, owing to continued large attendance.

Cohan's "Forty-Five Minutes From Broadway" will be the first musical comedy of the new season at the Castle Square, beginning Monday matinee.

Billy V. Van comes to the Globe Monday in a new musical comedy.

This is the final week of the spectacular revival of the "Bohemian Girl" at the Majestic. The singing of Herbert Waterous as the count and Vera Allen as Arline is a feature.

"Excuse Me" at the Tremont, "The Round-up" at the Boston and "The Musical Revue of 1911" at the Shubert continue indefinitely.

Vanord Wentworth, a young actor of promise who was in several productions at the Castle Square, is now with Lindsay Morison stock company, Lynn, appearing this week as Dr. Stewart in "Boys of Company B."

## First Drama League Bulletin

The Drama League of Boston recommends the Irish players, now at the Plymouth, in the first bulletin, now in the hands of the members. Much information concerning the players and their plays is compressed within small space, and the full repertoire of the American tour is given. A valuable feature is

the list of publishers printing these plays. In a single sentence the nature of each play is indicated. The closing sentence of the bulletin runs: "These plays furnish piquant and unusual dramatic entertainment, as well as evidence of real dramatic progress. Their themes are not local, but of world-wide application. They are warmly recommended. The large repertoire gives an attractive opportunity for repeated attendance."

On the settings, this comment is made, doubtless by Frank Chouteau Brown, one of the founders of the league, and an expert on stage scenery: "The settings, simple but full of character, and of the actual size of life, for once give backgrounds in normal proportion to the actors."

The league holds its first regular meeting this afternoon in the Plymouth theater, when the subject of discussion will be the Irish national theater movement.

Synge's "The Well of the Saints" and Lady Gregory's "The Workhouse Ward" is the bill for tonight at the Plymouth theater. On Friday, Saturday matinee and night Synge's "Shadow of the Glen" and "Birthright" will be followed by Lady Gregory's "Hecate's Hall." Next week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday matinee and night, "The Eloquent Dempsey," a three-act comedy by William Boyle, and Synge's "Riders to the Sea" will be given. On Thursday, Friday, Saturday matinee and night, Shaw's "The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet," "The Building Fund," by William Boyle and "The Rising of the Moon" by Lady Gregory will be the program.

## MAX FIEDLER HERE WITH PROMISE OF DEBUSSY OPERA

Max Fiedler, the conductor of the Symphony orchestra, who, with Mrs. Fiedler arrived in Boston from New York yesterday afternoon, says that he has been in correspondence with Debussy this last summer and that "Gigue," which is the first part of the composition of which "Ronde de Printemps" and "Iberia" are respectively the second and third, will be published this winter in time for performance in Boston. Mr. Fiedler expects to give the first performance of it in America.

Mr. and Mrs. Fiedler spent a greater part of the summer at Garmisch, in Bavaria, where is the home of Richard Strauss, and Mr. Fiedler saw a great deal of the eminent composer.

## Directory of Leading Hotels

<b>BERMUDA</b> Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> Boston—Hotel Lenox. Springfield—Clinton Hall. Springfield—Cooley's Hotel. Worcester—Warren Hotel.
<b>CALIFORNIA</b> Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim. San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.
<b>IDAHO</b> Boise—The Owyhee.	<b>TEXAS</b> San Antonio—The Gunter.
<b>ILLINOIS</b> Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.	<b>VIRGINIA</b> Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlain.
<b>LOUISIANA</b> New Orleans—The St. Charles.	<b>WASHINGTON</b> Spokane—Hotel Victoria.
<b>MAINE</b> Portland—Hotel Falmouth.	<b>WISCONSIN</b> Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.
<b>MICHIGAN</b> Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.	
<b>NEW YORK</b> New York—Hotel Imperial.	

Soda crackers are more nutritive than any other flour food. Uneeda Biscuit are the perfect soda crackers. Therefore, Uneeda Biscuit.

Five cents spent for a package of Uneeda Biscuit is an investment—an investment in nourishment, in health, in good eating.

Though the cost is but five cents, Uneeda Biscuit are too good, too nourishing, too crisp, to be bought merely as an economy.

Buy them because of their freshness—buy them because of their crispness—buy them because of their goodness—buy them because of their nourishment.

Always 5 cents. Always fresh and crisp in the moisture-proof package. Never sold in bulk.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



## STATE COMMITTEES PLAN FOR CAMPAIGN AT BOSTON MEETINGS

(Continued from page one)

a sample in a private room where the executive committee of the state committee gathered prior to the regular meeting.

The sign was so arranged that the illuminated portrait of Mr. Frothingham would show for a few minutes and then the words "For Governor, Louis A. Frothingham—Government by expert, not by experts."

Chairman Charles E. Hatfield and others of the executive committee were much impressed by the possibilities of the sign as a means of advertising the candidate during the coming campaign.

There was some talk of purchasing several hundred of these signs for placing in shop windows in conspicuous places throughout the state.

Following the meeting of the executive committee, at which matters were considered for presentation to the committee as a whole, the committee members gathered in the large assembly room on the third floor of the Kimball building shortly after noon.

Members were selected to represent the congressional districts on the committee on resolutions as follows: First district, Ernest O. Engstrom of Pittsfield; second, Winfield N. Caldwell of Springfield; third, George H. Gaff of Worcester; fourth, William H. Wilder of Gardner; fifth, William M. Wood of Andover; sixth, William D. Dennis of Salem; seventh, Harvey S. Boutwell of Malden; eighth, Charles J. Wood of Cambridge; ninth, Frank E. Dimock of Boston; tenth, Frank S. Young of Boston; eleventh, Charles H. Innes of Boston; twelfth, Seward W. Jones of Newton; thirteenth, Godfrey deTonnacour of Fall River; fourteenth, Dr. Frank G. Wheatly of Abington.

Senator Charles H. Pearson of Brookline was chosen chairman of the committee on credentials.

Walter F. Glidden of Somerville was chosen chairman of the finance committee in place of Charles D. Adams. Former Governor John L. Bates was named as the chairman of the committee on permanent organization.

### Legislative Committee Meets

Representative Alexander Holmes of Kingston, who leads the legislative campaign committee, called together his committee for a meeting at the state headquarters. The purpose of this committee is to assist Republican candidates for the House in cases where they are hard pressed by their Democratic opponents.

The legislative committee could not extend its activities prior to the primaries to any district where there was a contest between Republicans for nomination. But now that the candidates are settled it becomes the function of the committee to study the field carefully, to judge where assistance is needed by a Republican nominee for the House and to extend to him what help may be given in the way of instructions, literature or speakers for rallies.

If there is one subject of conversation which seems to dominate all others where Republicans are gathered it is the magnanimous way in which Speaker Joseph Walker and many of Representative Norman H. White's campaign lieutenants came to the state headquarters Wednesday and offered their services in behalf of Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham. It is generally said that no one thing portends so much for the Republican party in the future. Victory for the whole Republican state ticket at the polls in November is forecasted by nearly all.

Now that the returns are completed one hears many favorable comments on the size of the vote cast by Republicans. It is pointed out as an encouraging sign that 113,148 Republican voters, or about 60 per cent of the vote cast for Governor Draper last year, were registered at the primaries Tuesday for the three gubernatorial candidates of the party. The relatively small vote cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidates, 57,187, and particularly the 5023 votes cast for Governor Foss' opponent, Thomas L. Hisgen, are regarded by many Republicans as significant of a breaking away from the Governor on the part of many of his followers.

Relative to the plans to be considered by the state committee today it is said that Republican rallies are to be held beginning early next week. Senators Lodge and Crane, Congressmen Weeks and McCall and Samuel J. Elder are among the prominent Republicans who are to be asked to speak.

### AMUSEMENTS

## Boston Symphony Orchestra

AUCTION SALE OF \$18.00 SEATS  
FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING  
CONCERTS AT SYMPHONY HALL  
THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING  
AT 10 O'CLOCK, CONTINUING  
THROUGH THE DAY.

Auction Sale of \$10.00 Seats for Concerts  
TOMORROW (Friday), Sept. 29.

TREMONT TEMPLE 2.30 and 8.15 Daily  
5TH WEEK OF THE  
Coronation of King George V.

By Kineascop Process of Natural Colors, in Motion Pictures lasting 2 hours, Lecture by F. Eugene Parson, with vocal Orchestra and Music. Se. 10 selling one week in advance.

The campaign will be fought largely on national issues, and the people will be asked to stand by President Taft and his tariff policies. One slogan will be "A vote for Foss is a vote against Taft," and on this basis the Republican leaders feel that the people will back them up. They plan to preach this doctrine from the tip of Cape Cod to the Berkshire hills and in the campaign literature which is being prepared to send broadcast throughout the state this slogan will be one of the features.

Republican leaders declare that the people will be urged to see that Massachusetts is the pivotal state, with the eyes of the nation upon what she does, and say that throughout the entire country many believe that if Massachusetts goes Democratic the country will go Democratic in 1912. "The people will be educated that if they believe Taft is right and that there should be protection for Massachusetts industries, they should vote for Frothingham," said one of the well-known party men Wednesday. "This will be brought to the voters on the stump and through campaign literature, and we are convinced that the result will be the election of Mr. Frothingham on Nov. 7."

### Labor Man to Run

A new candidate for Governor under the political designation of "Labor candidate" may go before the electorate of Massachusetts as an opponent of Governor Foss and Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham. Augustus Seaver of Boston, editor of a labor publication, has taken out nomination papers for such a candidacy and today is securing the required 1000 signatures.

When interviewed on his gubernatorial plans Mr. Seaver said that his candidacy was for the sole purpose of establishing a labor party in Massachusetts.

"Our slogan in the coming campaign will be '15,000 votes,'" he said. "Anything over that number will be heaping victory upon victory. If I succeed in getting 15,000 votes I believe the 'Labor' party will be established, and everything has to have a beginning."

"I shall not seek the endorsement of labor bodies, because I respect the principles of those bodies and I do not want any trade union disrupted by politics. However, I shall most graciously accept any unanimous endorsement of labor bodies."

"My platform will be simply this: 'I believe in the enforcement of those labor laws already on our statute books.'"

"I believe in the passage of those bills proposed by the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor."

"The third and last plank, and the one that I consider the most important, is that I believe in the creation of a distinctive labor party in Massachusetts."

Mr. Seaver was born in Milford 26 years ago. He graduated from the Boston English high school and attended a preparatory school for Harvard. After employment by the Boston Woven Hose Company for over a year he became a traveling salesman and later took up journalistic work.

### Democrats to Meet

Complete plans for the management of the campaign of Gov. Eugene N. Foss and the candidates on the state ticket will be discussed and settled this afternoon at the state committee headquarters, 15 Beacon street.

The executive committee of the state committee has been called together and Chairman John F. McDonald will lay the plans already formulated before them and it is expected that they will be ratified.

David I. Walsh, candidate for lieutenant governor, with Augustus L. Thorndike and Charles B. Strecker, candidates for treasurer and auditor, is making a vigorous campaign in the western section of the state and will probably be joined tomorrow by Governor Foss.

The Governor will be in the campaign from today until the opening of the polls on the morning of Nov. 7. He intends to make speeches in practically every town in the state and he will meet the voters at every cross road during his automobile tour.

The speakers bureau of the Democratic campaign expects to have several well-known speakers from various sections of the country to assist Governor Foss in this campaign.

The Boston election commissioners will receive petitions for recounts in several of the local contests today and the recounting will be done at Faneuil hall Monday. The most prominent contest to be recounted is in the fourth Suffolk district, where Timothy F. Callahan is asking for a recount, he having been defeated by Thomas M. Joyce. The votes of wards 9, 12 and 17 will be recounted.

## MISS HOTCHKISS IS SEMI-FINAL WINNER IN LONGWOOD TENNIS

(Continued from page one)

defeated Miss Alice Thorndike and Mrs. Cutler, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss A. Cunningham and Miss R. Harrington defeated Miss E. Wendell and Miss D. Thatcher, 6-2, 6-3.

Second Round

Miss H. V. Hotchkiss and Miss E. R. Sears defeated Miss C. Harding and Miss P. Davis, 6-1, 6-4.

Third Round

Miss H. Penhallow defeated Miss A. Griswold, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2.

Miss M. E. Harrington defeated Mrs. Joseph Warren, 7-5, 9-7.

Miss G. Schwartz defeated Miss Edith Seymour by default.

Miss R. Harrington defeated Mrs. J. L. Brown, 6-3, 6-2.

## COTTON MEN LISTEN TO PAPERS READ AND PLAY GOLF FOR CUP

(Continued from page one)

Hinckley, and are to be played for this afternoon, and members playing over the course in the forenoon will be disqualified. The cup will be for the best net and best gross scores. A handicap of 18 is the limit allowed.

The golf committee consists of Robert Burgess, chairman; George A. Ayer, Melvin H. Coffin, Hugh DeLaven, George C. Hinckley and George F. Steele.

Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the association, at the opening session last night said, that in his opinion prosecution of the trusts was near an end.

"The people at last are beginning to realize that these attacks cannot be continued indefinitely and indiscriminately without wrecking the whole business life of the nation and bringing distress to the people at large," he said.

"Let us hope that the time is near at hand when the man who conducts a great individual enterprise will be looked upon once more as a public benefactor, not as a malefactor, and when the people will realize that he is of more value to the state than the demagogue who attacks him for the sole object of attempting to deceive the people in order to get their votes."

"As soon as unfair attacks, of whatever nature, on industry cease and there is certainty as to the manner in which business can be carried on, confidence in the future will be restored and prosperity will return again to the entire country. Let us do all we can to hasten the advent of that much to be desired time."

The members of the association were welcomed to Vermont by Governor John A. Mead, and in response R. M. Miller, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., spoke in appreciation of the Governor's sentiments.

Following President Hobbs' address an informal reception was held.

NEW YORK—A conference of representatives of the New England Cotton Buyers Association and representatives of southern cotton exchanges for the purpose of drafting terms for buying and selling cotton was held in this city Wednesday. The day was taken up with a general discussion as to the best Elias W. Porter, president of the Memphis cotton exchange, was chairman Wednesday. Among those present were G. N. Bush, E. Clark, N. N. Thayer and S. D. Bush of Boston, representing the New England Cotton Buyers Association.

## YALE UNIVERSITY OPENS 210TH YEAR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's two hundred and tenth college year opened today.

The first recitation of the semester will be this afternoon.

The dormitories last evening were alive with their old-time activities. The wrestling match and rush were held during the early part of the evening.

The exercises of the divinity school will commence at 8:30 tonight. The opening address will be delivered by the new dean, the Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown, on "The Vital Ministry," in Marquand chapel at 8 p. m. Following the address, the celebration of the Lord's supper will be observed.

## STEAMER CYMRIC NEARING HARBOR

Wireless reports from the White Star liner Cymric, Captain Howarth, on the way to this port from Liverpool and Queenstown, indicate that the vessel will reach her berth at Hoosac docks, early tomorrow morning. She is bringing 154 seamen and 829 steerage passengers. At 8:29 a. m. yesterday the steamer was 60 miles westward of Sable island.

Among the saloon passengers are Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of Charles Dickens and Lady Gregory, author and playwright. Lady Gregory is coming here to join the company of Irish players who are appearing at the Plymouth theater.

## LAWRENCE LOAN RESOLVE PASSES

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The common council by a vote of 10 to 1 has concurred with the aldermen in adopting a resolution to pay the mill corporations "not more than 6 per cent" interest on money paid the city in anticipation of taxes, providing that the balance is paid on or before Oct. 1.

City Solicitor Murphy said that the president of a Boston banking house had told him that moneyed interests had been advised against the loan sought by the city. He maintained that the present administration was bearing the burdens of previous governments.

## SUPT. CANTY FILLS B. & M. POSITIONS

John P. Canty, superintendent of bridges and buildings for the Boston & Maine railroad at the North station, has just announced the following appointments to take effect Oct. 3: Andrew Stubbard, promoted from supervisor of bridges and buildings of the terminal division at Fitchburg and Frederick Rand from foreman of the terminal division to general foreman, the position of supervisor at the North station now being abolished.

## TURKISH EMBASSY IN LONDON DENIES ULTIMATUM GIVEN

(Continued from page one)

that the rushing of troops and munitions to Tripoli cease. The general demands of Italy have not yet been presented.

Advices from Constantinople today state that the Italian charge d'affaires had given to the foreign minister an official note declaring unsatisfactory Turkey's reply, which denied the allegation that she was strengthening her hold on Tripoli by landing arms and ammunition from the transport Derna. It was also stated that he was expected to demand his passports.

Riding off the port of Tripoli is the Italian expeditionary force of four battleships and three cruisers, escorting transports containing 30,000 picked Italian soldiers. They are in constant touch with the war and navy departments by wireless, which is relayed direct to Rome from the naval anchorage at Palermo. The transports are ready to land the soldiers, protected by the big guns of the fleet.

A second expeditionary squadron of warships headed by the big battleship Umberto, sailed from Spezia late Wednesday night. This force is under sealed orders, but it is believed here that its destination is the Turkish coast and that it will maintain a blockade of the seacoast towns of Turkey.

The Italian plan of campaign comprises such a blockade and the occupancy only of the coast region of Tripoli. It is admitted that a much larger force than that now off Tripoli will be needed if any move is to be made into the interior. As long as the Italians operate under the protection of the guns of the fleet they can hold their position but if they get out of range the Turkish troops may be too strong.

ROME, Italy—Italy will seize upon the landing of 200 Turkish soldiers and a quantity of arms and ammunition from the Derna at Tripoli as a casus belli, is the statement of the semi-official La Stampa. Some such action was necessary, the papers say, before Italy could land troops.

The entire Italian navy is now in commission and most of the warships have sailed from Palermo and other ports where they have been held in reserve for the last week. Word is expected here that Tripoli, Benghazi and Derna have been occupied under the protecting guns of the fleet.

The Turkish vessel Derna, flying the crescent flag at her masthead, passed the Italian fleet lined up off the coast of Tripoli and within gunshot. Because of the fact that the transport had cleared for Tripoli before the situation became acute, and also because Turkey had officially informed the powers that the troops on board were intended to protect the city from 2000 bandits who were threatening it, wireless orders were given from here that the craft was not to be disturbed.

PARIS—The French cruisers Leon Gambetta and Ernest Renan have been ordered to sail for Tripoli at once to protect French interests there. Advices received here today say that the Italian blockade of the coast of Tripoli is complete.

The Italian embassy here authorized the declaration Wednesday that Italy seeks satisfaction from Turkey for a series of recent incidents.

Among these are the arbitrary arrest of Italian subjects in Constantinople and their imprisonment, despite the Italian government's remonstrances; the seizure of an Italian bark in the Red Sea by a young Italian girl from her parents by an Ottoman and the refusal of the authorities at Constantinople to compel her release, and, finally, the insecurity of Italians in Tripoli.

Italy, the embassy set forth, demands satisfaction for these affronts and guarantees for the future.

BERLIN—Orders were issued today for the despatch of two German warships to Tripoli. It is said here that while immediate hostilities are not looked for, only a complete change of attitude on the part of one of the belligerents can prevent war.

## VIENNA, Austria—The Austrian government has intimated to Turkey that Italian residents of Constantinople, Salonica and all large towns and cities should be afforded every protection if Turkey expects to retain the sympathy of the powers.

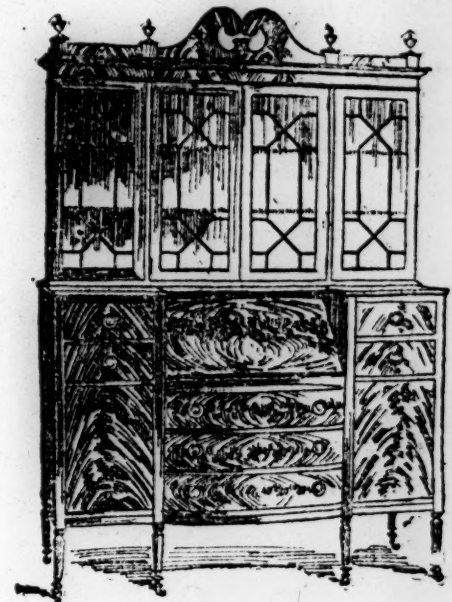
## GOVERNOR FOSS AT WORCESTER FAIR

Governor Foss left Boston early this morning to attend the Worcester county agricultural fair, which opened today and will continue until Saturday. The Governor will return to Boston tomorrow night. Other prominent state and city officials who are scheduled to attend the fair are Mayor Fitzgerald, Secretary of State Langtry and Representative Robert M. Washburn.

## E. P. CRAMM PASSES AWAY

Edward P. Cramm, for many years a broker at 38 Water street and a captain in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, passed away Wednesday at his home on Talbot avenue, Roxbury. He was a member of the Boston Press Club, the Boston Club, the Old Dorchester Club, the Boston Athletic Association, the Point Shirley Club, the Ten of Us and Columbian clubs. A. F. & A. M.

Paine's



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For it was in the power to unite perfection of design with wonderful utility that his greatness lay.

We have a comprehensive collection of Sheraton's finest work.

Illustration shows reproduction of Sheraton Secretary Bookcase. In beautiful mahogany with latticed glass doors. The shelves have room for over 100 books. The desk is conveniently arranged, the drawers are wide and roomy, the side cupboards useful for storing bulky articles. Price \$225.

## PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

"One of the greatest of golf's charms is the great variety which it affords," says Golf Illustrated. To begin with, dealing with the individual course, there is a great variety of lies at every hole on every links; and there are always nine and generally 18 of such holes.

In the second place there is a variety of lengths. At a famous continental course there is a hole, if I remember rightly, some 25 yards in length. On many British links there are holes of 550 yards; and in America, where they always do things a little bigger than anywhere else, they have them 600 yards and upwards. And on most of the links on which golf is played holes vary in their length from the minimum of a cricket pitch to the maximum of 2½ furlongs.

Again, there is a variety of hazard. Some unfortunate and miscalled links, it is true, exhibit a dreary monotony of hazard; there is a course we know which has no hazard at all in the summer, and a vast all-embracing bunker of mud at other times. But the great majority of links, whatever be their shortcomings in respect to length of holes, nature of putting greens, position of hazards, and so forth, do at any rate manage to produce a variety of hazard which adds charm (and uncertainty—which, after all, is only another word for charm) to the game. Sand, water, heather, bracken, rush, tree, scrub, hedge, ditch, wall, rock, path, roadway—these are a few of the commoner and more legitimate golfing hazards. To the continental and foreign golfer and to those who penetrate into the more remote and primitive parts of the United Kingdom, there are others whose connection with golf was not dreamed until they were brought into the region of practical politics. The variety of golf hazard, and the various ways of loading its clutches, or of escaping from them when caught, afford an interesting problem to all, one of deep, nay, terrible interest to many. And most respectable courses have at least half a dozen of the hazards enumerated above.

Nor have we yet come to the end of golf's variety in connection with the individual course; for although it is only too true that some courses have nothing better to offer than a monotony of once-plowed fields or a succession of hedge-bound meadows, or a flat expanse of marsh, cut up into different lengths and peppered with pot bunkers, or intersected with trenches or with natural hazards of trees or the artificial variety of walls and hedges, it is no less true that on the majority of golf courses we get a variety in the nature of conformation of the individual holes which adds much zest to the playing of the game. All true links, i. e., golf courses by the sandhills—exhibit this characteristic, intermingling flat and undulating stretches of wiry grass with gullies, ravines and plateaux, surrounded by miniature Alpine ranges of bent-covered sand. Even where the sandhills do not come prominently forward, as at Hoylake for

instance, a variety is found in the holes, in the nature of the turf, in the configuration of the ground, and in the relative positions of the hazards.

And if in one individual golf course of eighteen holes this great variety exists, what an amount of variety shall we not get when we multiply these 18 holes by thousands of holes all over the world of which it may truly be said that no two are alike; for if in golfing travels we occasionally come across, as perhaps we shall do, two holes of the same length, it is Lombard Street to a China orange that those two holes will be different in every other respect; and if we are fortunate enough (in our search for variety) to come across two holes which in respect of their hazards, their turf, their conformation, and their attributes are, like Pompey and Caesar, very much alike, especially Pompey, it is equally long odds that those two holes will differ so materially in length as to give them the appearance and indeed the fact of being entirely different holes.

### RED CROSS STATUS DEFINED

WASHINGTON—The relation of the American National Red Cross to the military arms of the United States was definitely established by President Taft in a proclamation made public Wednesday. It announced that the Red Cross "is the only volunteer society now authorized by this government to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war."

### ITALY ACCEPTS HERO FUND

ROME, Italy—The offer by Andrew Carnegie of \$750,000 to found a hero fund for Italy has been accepted by the King. A committee to administer the fund has been appointed.

## STEINWAY PIANOS

We invite inspection of our large and interesting collection of these world-famous pianos. All the regular Steinway models, besides a number of styles in special art cases produced by the well-known Steinway artists, are represented in our stocks.

In all Steinway pianos, from the least expensive upright at \$550 or grand at \$800 to the most elaborately decorated instruments in special made-to-order cases, will be found the incomparable Steinway quality—the perfection of piano tone—the last word in piano construction.

Every investor in a Steinway, the standard piano of the world, obtains a masterpiece—a product of Steinway genius and Steinway workmanship which has made the Steinway the most durable of all pianos, and therefore in reality the least expensive.

## M. STEINERT & SONS CO

STEINERT HALL, 162 BOYLSTON STREET  
STORES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF NEW ENGLAND



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## FANCY SILK AFTERNOON GOWN

Made with tucked blouse and panel skirt

SILK is to have great vogue this season and pretty fancy sorts make most attractive gowns for afternoon wear. This one shows one of the new panel skirts and a blouse that is tucked in a becoming manner. It is closed invisibly at the back and it can be made with or without a stock collar and with or without undersleeves.

The skirt is four gored, the panels are separate and the skirt can be cut either to the high or natural waist line. There are inverted plaits at front and back of the skirt beneath the panels that provide comfortable flare.

Developed in the silk with trimming of velvet the gown is exceedingly attractive, but such a model can be made available in many different ways. It is just as desirable for cashmere, challis and the like as it is for silk, or the skirt can be made of heavier material and the blouse of thinner, or the skirt could be used as part of a coat suit with the blouse made of chiffon in matching color with trimming of the suit material, and such combinations are exceedingly smart. They give the costume effect, at the same time that they mean perfect comfort.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2½ yards of material 27, 1¾ yards 36, 1¼ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard velvet, ¾ yard of lace 9 inches wide for the under-sleeves; for the skirt will be needed 5½ yards 27 or 36, 4½ yards 44 inches wide if material has figure or nap, 4¾ yards 36, 4 yards 44 inches wide if material has neither figure nor nap.

A pattern of the blouse (7148), sizes 30 to 40 bust, or of the skirt (7138), sizes 22 to 32 waist, can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East 23d street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



TOPS OF COTTON

A new silk stocking is the outcome of the extremely narrow skirt which forbade the crossing of the knees and made it necessary to hold the feet close together in a sitting posture. These stockings might almost be called "thrifty hosiery," so little silk has gone to their making, says the New York Tribune.

## VELVET BOWS

A simple bow knot of velvet fastened at the neck with a bar pin is quite the fad of the moment, says the Newark News. Eight inches of silk back velvet, an inch and a half in width, will answer for a bow of this sort. It is tied in a single knot, and the ends are cut with a decided slant. Black is a favorite, for it may be worn with gowns or blouses of many different colors, but the velvet is often of the same shade as the trimming on one's gown.

More elaborate bows, of course, are worn. Most of these are to be bought, ready made, in the shops. Those of moire in combination with velvet with dangles of silk or chenille are pretty, while the large butterfly collar bows of velvet and satin are becoming to some people.

## RUGS THAT SLIP

Rugs may be prevented from slipping on a polished floor if a strip of rubber is sewed on the under side at each end.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## SKILLED SALESWOMEN NEEDED

Constant changing in big department stores

THIS is the time of year when shoppers come from the country meet many strange faces behind the counters of their favorite department stores.

The other day, says the Sun, a returning New Yorker carrying a long list ran her eye over the attendants at the glove counter, and asked the girl who approached:

"Where is the young woman with light hair who generally waits on me?"

"She left last week to get married," said the girl.

Going to the art embroidery section and glancing around inquiringly for a saleswoman who had a remarkable eye for colors, the customer learned that "Miss Blank has been promoted to the ladies' waist department."

Meeting the general superintendent before leaving the store, the customer remarked:

"What a lot of new saleswomen you have this season."

"No more than usual, madam, nor as many as we hope to have," was his answer. "The supply of the sort of girls we want," he continued, "is not equal to the demand. In this store, which is not one of the largest, about 150 new saleswomen are needed to meet the fall business. In at least a dozen of Manhattan's department stores the newcomers in the women's force will be nearly 300 each. Probably in Manhattan alone the number of girls and women going for the first time to work in any store this fall will be something like 10,000."

The customer, looking properly impressed, hastened away to catch a train, and the superintendent obligingly consented to give some data concerning the shortage in the supply of department store help to an inquirer who wanted to know what place Italian girls brought up in this city, girls who are pretty, trim and intelligent, occupied in department store life.

"Ah," exclaimed the superintendent, "that is a queer phase of the case. We have not one Italian saleswoman in this store, and so far as I know there is none in any of the larger higher class department stores of Manhattan. The Italian girl is willing to work hard, very hard, and for that reason almost without exception she chooses to work in a factory,

## TRIED RECIPES

## SORREL SOUP

COOK a cupful of chopped sorrel, a slice of onion and two tablespoonfuls of butter for five minutes, then add two cupfuls of water and cook for half an hour. In a double boiler put a cupful of milk with which have been blended four tablespoonfuls of flour. Cook for a quarter of an hour, and then add a cupful of cream, two well beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of catsup and the sorrel mixture strained. Season to taste and serve with croutons.

## EGGS IN PEPPER RINGS

Remove the seeds and core from a sweet pepper, cut the pepper in half-inch rings. Put the rings into a saucepan with a little water; when it boils, drop an egg into each ring. Slip each ring and egg on a slice of well buttered toast, and serve at once.

## MEAT IN PEPPER RINGS

Mince any cold meat and warm it up in gravy or a brown sauce. Remove the cord and seeds from sweet green peppers and cut the shells in rings about half an inch wide. Parboil these in salted water. Cut slices of toast with a cookie cutter a trifle larger than the pepper rings. Dip them quickly in the water in which the pepper has been cooked, butter generously and then slip a ring on each piece of toast. Fill the ring with the minced meat and garnish with a bit of green. Serve at once.

## CAULIFLOWER SCALLOP

Boil a cauliflower of medium size for 20 minutes. Into a saucepan put an ounce of butter, a quarter of a cupful of milk and an ounce of breadcrumbs. Season with salt and cayenne. Stir till the bread has absorbed the milk and butter. Beat an egg light and add to the sauce. Remove from the stove at once. Butter a flat tin dish, break the cauliflower apart and lay it in the center of the dish, making the mound as high as possible. Pour the sauce over the vegetable, sprinkle breadcrumbs on top and bake for 10 minutes. Slip on a plate and serve.

## HERRING SALAD

Heat well three smoked herrings, turning often. Remove heads, skin and backbone. Shred the meat well. Put in a bowl with a small chopped onion, two hard-boiled eggs, chopped, and a boiled potato, diced. Add a teaspoonful of minced parsley, and season with salt and pepper; then add three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and two tablespoonfuls of oil. Toss thoroughly. Serve on lettuce, garnished with diced beets.

## PEACH SALAD

Peel rich peaches and cut in halves. Then cut in wide strips across. Sprinkle with just a little salt and cover with a thick mayonnaise. Serve in watercress covering the whole with chopped walnut meats.—Newark News.

## OBSTACLES CAN BE OVERCOME

Encouraging words offered to girls

IT IS sometimes wise to stop for a moment in mapping out our ambitions, and look at the lives of women who, though handicapped by conditions, have achieved fame, writes Temple Bailey.

We are apt to believe that were our circumstances other than they are, we could make more of ourselves, and could astonish the world with our genius or talent.

Yet history shows that it has been where difficulties have seemed to bar the way that women have been forced to climb to the heights.

The girl who, living in the small town, feels that she must go to New York, or some other great center, in order to develop her genius, should remember that "salons, soirées, theaters, concerts, lectures, libraries, produce a fine mediocrity that smiles at the right time, and bows when 'tis proper. But it is well to remember that George Eliot, Elizabeth Barrett, Charlotte Bronte and Jane Austen were all country girls with little companionship, nourished on picked-up classics, having an ignorance of what the world was saying and doing."

Elizabeth Barrett, whom we know best as Elizabeth Barrett Browning, had a greater handicap than her country environment, yet she wrote exquisite poems, and one does not hear of her as querulous or exasperated. Indeed, we hear just the opposite, for it was her sweetness, as well as her genius, that won Robert Browning, that great poet, and greater man.

Then there was Charlotte Bronte, who wrote her great books in the "lonely, bleak parsonage on a stony hillside." She had nothing bright in her life. Indeed, most modern girls would think her existence one of monotony. She was one of six children, five girls and a boy. Her mother passed away when she was a little girl, and her father was a hard, tyrannical man. Surely, this girl had nothing in the way of softness or ease or of encouragement.

"Yet she had time to write," says one of us saying, "but I am so tied up with domestic cares that I haven't a minute for myself."

The girl eager to prove that she has difficulties worse than these to surmount insists, "Think what my home surroundings have been. If I could have lived differently, have gone to college. My family life has never been happy. I have had an irritating existence. How could I expect to succeed?"

Yet Rosa Bonheur, the famous animal painter, began with neither beauty nor sympathy. When she was 12 years of

## BEST MEAT TO BUY FOR ROASTS

Pays to go to market to make selection

NOTHING helps so much in buying roasts as going to market and studying the cuts and texture of the meat. It will invariably be found that a good butcher will explain and give plentiful advice willingly whenever he finds the customer interested to learn—except on such busy days as Saturdays or before holidays.

The gross structure of the roasts is very much the same in all animals, but we will take the beef for example first. The "L"-shaped bone in the chop is the one which we know as the rib chop, or, if trimmed, the French chop. It has a portion of the backbone and the rib. This is the characteristic shape of the ordinary roast of beef, the so-called rib roast, except that, instead of having one rib, we usually purchase for an ordinary family two, or even, on occasion, three ribs for a roast. Other roasts from the beef creature may be taken from the chuck; that is, from that portion of the ribs which also contains a bit of the shoulder bone. This is not always so tender, and having more bone weighs more and is more expensive, though actually cheaper per pound. Or we may have a nice piece of meat taken from the rump or top round, which is usually rolled and may be larded and is then used for roasting purposes. This makes an excellent and inexpensive roast. Besides these, at the other extreme of cost, we may have a fillet or the tenderloin of the beef creature, which is always larded and cooked whole in the oven.

In the veal the cuts are much the same as in the beef, except that as it is a smaller animal we very often roast the entire loin, including the ribs, or we may roast the shoulder or even the leg, though the most customary use for the leg of veal is in the form of cutlets.

The cuts purchased for roasts of mutton or lamb are the leg and fore leg, including the shoulder. The loin and ribs are sometimes roasted, although more generally used for chops. However, the rib portion may give us what is called a crown roast, or, if the ribs of both sides of the mutton are trimmed according to the fashion, we may even have what is called a saddle of mutton. The saddle and the crown roasts have a relatively small proportion of meat and a relatively large proportion of bone, consequently are more expensive than either the fore or hind quarter roasts from the legs, and are not always easy to carve.

We have in the pig precisely the same division as in the mutton. The fore and hind legs, giving us respectively the so-called shoulder hams and hams, and the loin are used for roasting purposes, either in part or in whole, or are used as rib or loin chops.

Certainly the knack in successful

roasting is a hot oven at the very first, for not exceeding 10 minutes, or until the flour dredged in the pan has browned, and then a definitely moderate temperature until the process is complete.

## USE FOR DRY CAKE

Pieces of dry cake may be used for cabinet pudding or bread puddings in place of bread, omitting the sugar. Rub the cake until it is rather fine; then measure it and to each pint of crumbs add half a cupful of chopped almonds, the grated rind of a lemon, a tablespoonful of strained lemon juice, and sufficient milk, not quite a cupful, to moisten the crumbs. Put this mixture in a saucepan over the fire and let it heat; remove from the fire and add the yolks of two eggs. When the mixture is cool form into neat croquettes, brush over with well-beaten egg, roll in fine breadcrumbs, and fry in plenty of smoking-hot fat. These may be served with powdered sugar, with a sweet pudding sauce, or with a purée of apricots.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## NEW IRISH LACES

This year there are new patterns in Irish lace—baby Irish and the crochet lace in the heavier patterns. What with the vogue for collars and little yokes the clever Irish have kept pace with fashions and made laces in many new ways, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. In addition to the always useful stock collars and cuffs there are sailor collars which make it but an easy matter to transform gown or blouse from plainness into smartness. Round collars there are, too, some with cuffs, and some without.

Little yokes and chemisettes of Irish lace are most useful in Mademoiselle's accessory box, for they are very practical indeed. They may be worn with many gowns or blouses, and may be washed quite frequently.

## GLASS ON SHELF

It is a good idea to have glass cut to fit a shelf on which plants stand. The glass is easily cleaned, and saves the wood underneath, says an exchange. A piece of plate glass, cut to fit a window ledge or top of a radiator, will often furnish a convenient shelf. A pretty tea-room has its tables covered first with an attractive pattern in cretonne, and this in turn covered with plate glass exactly fitting the tables.

## OILED WOODWORK

When cleaning oiled woodwork, rub with a soft cloth dipped in coal oil. The oil does not dull the polish as soap and water would, and will remove the dirt. Used to clean and polish furniture, it should be well rubbed in the wood, as if surplus oil is left on the surface, it will gather lint and dust, says the Commoner. The odor will soon evaporate if doors and windows are left open.

## NOISE AVOIDED

Irritating noises can be avoided by taking some old felt hats, cutting out from these disks about the size of a quarter and securely fastening them to the bottoms of the legs of all chairs, tables and other movable articles not provided with casters, says the Washington Herald. This also prevents the scratching of polished floors.

## FAITHFUL WORKER SUCCEEDS

Girl who is not conscientious never gets very far

A SENSE of responsibility is the most important asset the working girl can have. It is in some cases even better than brilliancy. It is often difficult to find a place for brilliancy in the average business office, and certainly it is never comfortably housed at the bottom of the ladder, but in every office and in every business concern there is a place waiting for the earnest, conscientious girl who knows how to take responsibility. She may be of the slow, plodding variety, but once her employer realizes that she is conscientious she becomes of value to him, says the New York Times.

The girl who is not conscientious never gets very far, unless she is unusually clever. If she is that she can, of course, make her employer believe, for a time at least, that she has his business interest at heart, but she cannot hope to deceive him for long.

It is astonishing the number of ways that the non-conscientious girl can find for wasting her employer's time. If accused of them she will indignantly deny them, but confronted with them she cannot fail to recognize them as ways of her own.

Every girl who works should remember that she does not go to the office to gossip or indulge in small talk, no matter how cleverly she may do both. This is not what she is paid for. Neither has she the right to read newspapers or books during office hours, unless she is absolutely out of work. Even then they do not look well, and the conscientious girl will never make a practise of it,

for an employer is not paying his force to amuse themselves.

There is always something that the girl earnestly bent upon earning her salary can find to do to tide her over the slack moments of office work. Aside from a proper sense of responsibility toward one's employer, it is wisdom not to idle during working hours, for the time will pass more quickly if your brain and hands are employed.

It is not so much the flagrantly incompetent employee who is injurious to an office force, for that type is quickly discovered and got rid of, but it is the petty waster of time, who is clever enough to hide from the employer her small continual lapses, that demoralize an office.

It is only a question of time until employers themselves will come to realize that longer lunch hours and more frequent holidays will redound to their own success, for the grinding system is beginning to be recognized as not only injurious to the employee, but to the employer as well. Until that day arrives, however, no girl who wishes to get on in the business world or who has a nice sense of honor will make a practise of wasting her employer's time, not even for a few minutes each day.

## CURTAINS FACE IN

The right side of all curtains, whether they are of lace or any other material, must always face the room—never the street.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Crane's Linen Lawn

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CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

## MONITOR SATURDAY

## MAKING ONE'S CLOTHES LAST

They should be brushed when taken off

TO be careful of clothes which are in everyday use is one of the truest economies that girls can learn, writes Mrs. Ralston in the Ladies' Home Journal. Take our clothes, for example, as we take them off: the everyday coat, skirt and blouse, or the plain tailored short-sleeved shirtwaist. These should always be shaken at once and then brushed.

For woolen materials with a fairly heavy nap a whisk or a soft-bristle clothesbrush should be used. Shake thoroughly, if possible in the open air, before brushing. One or two shakes is sufficient, and if they cannot be shaken in the open air the next best thing is to shake the clothes in the entry, or as far as possible from the room in which there are other dust-catching articles.

Begin by brushing the skirt, holding it by the waist belt, and brush down in long, strong strokes. It is better to hold the skirt form with one hand, with the waist folded double, or twice doubled, and brush it with the other hand. The coat should be placed on a padded coat hanger; then hold the hanger by the hook in the center and brush the coat. To hold the coat in the hand and brush it is apt to stretch the garment, as the weight is not properly distributed. When on the hanger the shoulders are supported and the brushing will not stretch the coat out of proportion or balance.

The silk blouse should be lightly shaken and then brushed with a soft camel's-hair brush; or, better still, it should be lightly dusted off with a soft flannel cloth. Take the dust from under the tucks, if of satin, silk or light woolen material.

Upon removing a hat it should always be thoroughly brushed and all particles of dust removed. Use for straw hats a brush with fairly soft bristles. For felt, velvet or beaver a soft camel's-hair

brush should be used which will not scratch the fibers of the material. The ribbon as well as the hat should be thoroughly cleansed with a soft brush. Nothing makes a hat look shabby more quickly than to put it away without first cleaning it. It is neglect of these small matters which makes the straw, the ribbons and the trimmings generally have a dingy tone.

Veils, when they are taken off, should be rolled and folded in the opposite direction from that in which they have been used.

Gloves, to be taken off properly, should be pulled off wrong side out over the fingers, then drawn to the right side, and the glove fingers gently stretched lengthwise, from the tip to the palm, to the original shape. Fold over the thumb to the palm. Fold long gloves at the wrist.

Boots, shoes and slippers, when not being worn, and immediately after being taken off, should be "freed." Lasting-trees can now be bought at so low a cost that they are no longer a luxury, but should be classed by the economical and careful woman as a necessity. Wooden boot-trees are the best for the heavier boots and shoes.

## SPOOL HINTS

If the silk from a new spool unwind too quickly when threaded into the machine, dip it quickly into a little water. This will effectually overcome the difficulty, says the Newark News. To prevent thread unwinding from a spool if it is left unfastened in the work basket, take the end of the thread, wind it once around the end of the spool and then slip it under itself once. This will not cause any delay when you unwind the thread, and will prevent the thread unwinding of itself.



## NEW PRIMARY LAW TEST SATISFACTORY, SAYS ROBERT LUCE

Robert Luce, the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor and one of the first advocates of the direct nominations systems in Massachusetts, in a statement made public today, declares that on the whole the test of the new direct primary law Tuesday was satisfactory.

"Nearly one half the voters took part, which is probably about 50 per cent more than attended the old-fashioned caucuses to name delegates to conventions," says Mr. Luce. "Various factors easily explain why the vote was not still larger. First, it is an off year, with no congressional candidacies, no presidential campaign and no election of United States senator to come. It is probable that for this reason well over half the men who will vote in November went to the primaries Tuesday.

"Furthermore, the new method lessens the influence of geographical considerations. For instance, it is doubtful if under the old convention system two of the six places on the Republican state ticket would have been permitted to go to Somerville. Under the new plan the location of a man's bedroom is not a test of his availability as a candidate or his fitness for office.

"One great gain is that no candidate and the friends of no candidate have any grounds for grievance whatever. The leader on the Republican side got more votes than his two rivals put together, and with more than 60,000 voters having declared for him it would be absurd for friends of the others to ascribe the result to the views of dictation of party leaders.

"A third factor, and one of far less numerical significance than some people think, is that of reluctance to disclose party affiliations where indeed they exist. Men who disclaim partisanship or who have some reason for not acknowledging it will not go to what has come to be called the 'close primary,' which we have here adopted, in contradistinction to the 'open primary,' wherein nobody knows with which party the voter acts.

"The 'close primary' does lessen the vote, but it destroys party responsibility for party nominations, and this evil has to Massachusetts legislatures seemed the more important. Anyhow it is altogether improbable that more than 10 per cent of the voters of the state were kept away from the polls Tuesday by the fear of having their party affiliations known.

"Remembering the influence of these three factors, it would seem that the results of the experiment yesterday were most satisfactory so far as they concern attendance.

"Of course it is impossible to say whether direct nominations improved the average quality of the candidates, that is, whether they got better men started toward office. One thing clear is that they favor candidates for re-nomination, in other words, that the mass of the people believe in keeping their servants in office rather than in the rotation idea. In so far as experience makes men better officials or legislators, the new method is surely a gain.

"One odd thing is that the returns show about 8000 more Republican votes cast for the candidates for secretary of state than for the candidates for Governor. This would indicate that 8000 Republicans were so undecided as to the merits of the candidates for Governor that they refrained from voting at all—about one voter in 15.

"The comment of individual voters justifies the statement that the rank and file like the new system. It has come to stay. It is not a panacea. It is not perfect. But it is the best method yet tried for giving expression to party will. Therefore, ours being a government by parties, it is a step ahead."

## VEILED PROPHETS INVEST OFFICERS

WASHINGTON—Investiture of the new officers of the supreme council of the Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm was the closing ceremony Wednesday at the annual convention of the order.

Henry A. MacGruder of Rochester, N. Y., was installed as supreme grand monarch, succeeding George Edward Hatch, who has become a supreme grand past monarch.

Columbus was chosen for the annual convention, which will be held next June.

## FOREIGNERS SAFE IN CHINA PROVINCE

WASHINGTON—Conditions in the disturbed Chinese province of Sze-chuen continue satisfactory, as far as foreigners are concerned, in the opinion of Rear Admiral Murdock, commander of the American Asiatic fleet.

He called the navy department today announcing the arrival of the New Orleans, his temporary flagship, and the torpedo destroyers Bainbridge, Barry, Dale and Decatur at Shanghai.

## NEW PLAYHOUSE FOR WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A theater is to be built here on Mechanic street by C. W. Hodgdon, manager of the Princess theater. Mr. Hodgdon will close a deal with Frank J. Henkel tonight for additional land on the site of the present theater and will build an entirely new structure, 70x105 feet, which will have a seating capacity of 1400 people.

## RAILROAD HAS HELPED FARMERS OF LONG ISLAND

NEW YORK—Statistics showing the enormous gain in the shipments of fruits and vegetables from Long island farms were made public by the freight department of the Long Island railroad Wednesday. The railroad has been largely responsible for the increase in crops, as it has established experimental stations in Medford and Wading River, where expert methods in cultivating the soil are taught.

How great has been the increase is shown by the shipments in August of this year as compared with the same month of last year. Last month 13,316 tons or 887 cars of fruits, berries, potatoes, cauliflower, cabbage and garden truck were shipped to western markets from the various agricultural districts in Long Island. That represents an increase of 8089 tons over August, 1910, or 154.7 per cent.

Traffic officials of the Long Island railroad predict that complete returns for the month of September will show that a new high record for shipping farm products has been established. In the period from August 28 to September 19 last 1537 carloads, or 23,055 tons, of fruits and vegetables were sent to New York city and vicinity from Long Island.

## BEGIN REGISTRATION OF BIGGEST ENTERING CLASS AT HARVARD

(Continued from page one)

versity amounting to considerably over \$300,000 were accepted. Among the largest was a gift of \$100,000 from the class of 1886, with a letter from the class secretary, saying the class wishes the principal to be permanently invested with the general funds of the university, that the income, and only the income, shall be used for the benefit of Harvard College as distinguished from Harvard University, and that there shall be no other restriction.

Another of the donations was a bequest of \$25,000 from W. J. Riley '05 for the foundation of a scholarship to be known as the "Clement Harlow Conell scholarship," given in memory of C. H. Conell, of the class of 1907.

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington of New York has given \$50,000.

Ringling of the Appleton chapel bell in the Harvard yard at 8:45 a. m. today announced the formal opening of the institution to her thousands of students.

This is Harvard's two hundred and seventy-fifth day of registration and a freshman class in entering this year which is expected to exceed in number any other admitted to the college since its foundation.

The explanation of this is varied. Members of the Harvard faculty attribute it to the elasticity of the new entrance requirements, which were put into effect for the first time with the advent of this class. Another contributing cause which undoubtedly has increased the registration from the middle and far western states is the effort made by President Lowell and other prominent Harvard men to popularize their alma mater in the West, and to break down the prevalent impression that Harvard is run for and by the sons of wealthy men.

It is expected that 2600 students will join the academic department. Including those entering the professional schools of the university the total of new men registered will be in the neighborhood of 3200.

Lionel de Jersey Harvard, the widely heralded descendant of the family of John Harvard, after whom the institution is named, stood in line for an hour and a half with the other expectant freshmen before the registration officials.

Lewis Catheron, his roommate, who is a senior in the college, has taken a great fancy to his English roommate. "He is a mighty fine fellow," he said, when asked about the newcomer this morning. "Lionel is now thinking of going out for the soccer team as well as for tennis, for he has played the game in England. Of course every one in the English prep schools has played cricket and he is going to miss that sport a great deal in this country."

Mr. Harvard himself spent considerable of the morning in consultation with his advisers, arranging his courses of study. He will take straight academic work, favoring the courses in literature and composition. The faculty men who have met him have found that he is exceptionally well prepared in Greek and Latin, being able to write verse in both these languages.

Those who have shown him the points of historical interest about Boston have found him desirous of acquiring further information about the founding of the American republic and the scenes hereabouts that figured in the pioneer experiences of the founders.

Another member of the class of 1915 who will attract considerable attention in the college world is Vincent Astor, son of Col. John Jacob Astor. He has arranged to get a college degree in three years, preparatory to entering the Harvard law school. His father had wished to have him prepare himself for work in the forestry department, but was overruled.

## EVANGELIST GOES TO IRELAND

NEW YORK—J. Wilbur Chapman leaves today for Europe, where he will meet Charles M. Alexander, and on Oct. 8, will begin evangelistic work in Belfast, Ire. The services continue for about six or seven weeks. Meetings will also be held in Lyne, Eng.

## PRIZES ARE AWARDED IN GARDEN CONTEST OF WHITMAN PUPILS

WHITMAN, Mass.—As a result of the first garden contest ever conducted here by pupils of the public schools, the following awards have just been made:

Cornhill school—Miss M. Annie Pearson, Miss Helena Pearson and Mrs. Prescott I. Hersey of the Woman's Club, judges. Fourth grade, Gordon Atwood first, Doris Leslie second, Raymond Miller honorable mention. Second grade, Blanche Pierce first, Carroll Barrett second. First grade, Myrtle Mann first, Helen Campbell second. Building prize, Priscilla Coughlin first, Blanche Pierce second.

Hastings school—Mrs. Walter E. Tru-fant, Mrs. George A. Clift and Mrs. Hiram Gosald judges. Fifth grade, Rudolph Bryon first, William Barrett second. Sixth and seventh grades, Joseph Houston first, Nonna Hollander second. Eighth grade, Ashley Blanchard first, Leo Buckley second. Prizes for building, Ashley Blanchard first, Leo Buckley second. Gurney school—Miss Susan W. Smith, Mrs. Arthur H. Lee and Mrs. Ambrose Turner, judges. Sixth and seventh grades, Frank Wilbur first, Osborn Hart second; fourth and fifth grades, Edwin Chase first, Allie Burnett second; first grade, Eleanor Stetson first, Lillian Gustafson second; prizes for building, Frank Wilbur first, Edwin Chase second.

Reed school—Mrs. E. Clifton Taft, Mrs. Elmer Webster and Mrs. Levi W. Stetson judges. First and second grades, Mildred Johnson first, Robert Newall second; second and third grades, Robert Newall first, Roy Johnson second; fourth grade, Louise Deregon first, Erma Stanley second; fifth grade, Thelma Thompson first, Aldra Deregon second; sixth grade, Howard Pierce first, Marion Irwin second; seventh and eighth grades, Leslie Irwin first, Eva Horgan second; prizes for building, Leslie Irwin first, Mildred Johnson second.

Dyer school—Mrs. Chester B. Perry, Mrs. Albert Harding, Mrs. Edwin W. Brown and Mrs. M. Blakeman judges. Ninth A grade, James Condon first, Esther Brigham second; ninth B grade, Luke Buckley first, Minnie Kinsley second; eighth grade, Gardiner Panniman first, Ethel Sturtevant second; seventh grade, Bertha Fisk first, Walter Adlington second; sixth grade, Ida Mansfield first, Louise Boden second; fifth grade, Hilroy Anderson first, Louis Crowley second; fourth grade, Raymond Brooks first, George Trombley second; third grade, Charles F. Leach first, Etta Christie second; first grade, John Leach first and second; prizes for building, Hilroy Anderson first, Antone Lamborghini second.

Bates school—Susan D. Smith judge, George Cummings first, Mary Murphy second.

## GRAND TRUNK HAS FILED ITS BOND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Late Wednesday John S. Murdock, counsel for the Southern New England Railway Company, the Grand Trunk's Rhode Island extension, filed in the superior court the decree approving the company's \$1,000,000 bond with the American Surety Company of New York and the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company of Baltimore as joint sureties.

The matter of condemnation proceedings came up before Presiding Justice Willard B. Tanner of the superior tribunal earlier in the day on the form of the decree fixing the bond filed in court to indemnify property owners whose real estate is taken by the railroad's right of way.

## DUSTIN FAMILY ELECTS OFFICERS

HAVERHILL, Mass.—At the Hannah Dustin family association annual meeting in this city Wednesday, the following officers were elected: Mayor E. H. Moulton honorary president, Dana M. Dustin of Worcester vice-president, George Hersey of Somerville recording secretary, E. W. B. Taylor of Haverhill secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. M. D. P. Watson of Derry, N. H. historian.

An address was made by the Rev. G. A. Smith, secretary of the Colonial family association of Boston, and a monument composed of mill stones was dedicated to the memory of Hannah Dustin.

## LIFE-SAVERS HOLD ANNUAL DRILL

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Life-saving crews of the Massachusetts humane societies held their annual drill here Wednesday. The trustees and representatives of 18 stations witnessed the work. The gun was fired from Graves beach to a mast set up on Browns island. Several shots were made by Captain Giles and the captains from other stations, all of them being successful.

Rev. W. M. Partridge, rector of St. Michael's church, was brought from the island in the breeches buoy and landed safely after receiving a ducking by the slacking up of the line.

## LEHAN CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRATIC HEAD

At a meeting of the Democratic ward and city committee of Cambridge last night in the city building, former Representative Henry F. Lehan of East Cambridge was elected chairman to fill the unexpired term of Edward J. Sennott, resigned.

# Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and  
Boylston Sts.

Correct Fashion's Latest Dictum

## Velvet and Corduroy Suits

We are really proud of our exhibition of these rich and fashionable garments. A special feature being the many *exclusive* styles displayed.

42.50 55.00 58.00 65.00 68.00 79.50 89.50

Particular attention is directed to our section of *Misses' Party Dresses*. Dainty and exquisite styles, in delicate shades of light blue, pink, etc., at extremely moderate prices characterize this department—for example, gowns as per accompanying drawing, of chiffon with mes-saline and crystal bead trimming **19.75** at .....

ABOUT OUR COAT DEPARTMENT—Never before have we shown such a comprehensive assortment of coats—the fact is, we have sold more coats so far this season than we sold during September and October of any previous year.

NEW MIXTURE COATS—  
For Motoring, Steamer and Street Wear  
16.75 19.75 24.50 29.50 32.50 49.50

NEW EVENING COATS—  
29.50 31.50 39.50 41.50 45.00

NEW VELVET COATS—  
38.75 47.50 58.00 and 62.50

See the Beautiful New Waists Visit Our Department of Separate Skirts



## MALDEN MUSICAL CLUB PLANS MANY CONCERTS FOR 1912

The Malden Musical Club is planning an active season with many concerts, recitals and musicals under the direction of Edward L. MacArthur. Earl Weidner, who appeared at one of the recitals last winter, will be the accompanist during the season.

The club's activities will commence Oct. 18 with a recital at 10 a. m. in the reception hall of the Auditorium building, where all of the morning recitals during the season are to be held. The program is now being prepared and the club chorus will render several selections. On Nov. 3 an informal musicale will be given at the home of Mrs. Harry P. Ballard, 12 Glen street.

Other club dates announced for the season are: Nov. 15 and Dec. 20, recitals; Jan. 5, informal musicale at the home of Mrs. Frederic Beebe, 14 Chestnut street, at 3 o'clock; Jan. 17, recital; February reception date will be announced later. Feb. 21, recital; March 1, informal musicale at the home of Mrs. W. H. Converse, 2 Park ave.; March 20, recital; April 26, club luncheon with visiting club women of Massachusetts as guests; May 1, annual closing concert. Arrangements are also being made for the midyear evening concert to be held about the middle of April.

The officers of the club are: President, Mrs. William H. Converse; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frederic Beebe and Mrs. George E. Blakeslee; secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Drew; treasurer, Mrs. Everett L. Johnson; librarian, Mrs. Elmore E. Locke; chairman of vocal department, Mrs. William S. Madison; chairman of the orchestral department, Miss Ethel M. Cross. These officers commence their duties with the opening of the club season, Oct. 18.

## GEORGE E. WALKER WILL NOT ACCEPT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—George E. Walker, Republican candidate for representative from this district, has notified the voters and the secretary of state that he will not accept the nomination of the Democratic Progressive party received at the primaries.

"No honorable man would endeavor to catch votes by accepting nomination from two such utterly opposed parties," he said. Stickers were used in Mr. Walker's behalf by the voters and he defeated the regular Democratic Progressive candidate, Representative Dean, by 11 votes.

## BAPTIST UNION TO OPEN

The Boston Baptist Social Union will open the season with a meeting in Ford hall next Monday evening. President George E. Briggs will preside and addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Austen K. De Blois, pastor of the First Baptist church.

## AMERICAN GIRLS FOR BOSTON OPERA HOUSE BALLET

Twenty-five young American girls took their first lesson in ballet dancing yesterday in the foyer of the Boston Opera House from the ballet mistress, Maria Paporello.

This was the beginning of the training of the American section of the opera house ballet for the coming season, and the young women are going to be kept hard at it for at least two hours each day under the tutelage of Marie Paporello for a month or more, or until the ballet master, Battazzini, takes charge of full rehearsals.

The full ballet will consist of 50 dancers, 30 of whom will be in what is known as the American section, and 20 thoroughly trained ballet dancers will come from abroad. It is the purpose of the opera house management to train as many American girls as possible in this most difficult dancing art.

## GOVERNOR SIGNS EXCURSION ORDER

An order appropriating \$3500 to pay expenses for state representation at the dedication of the military monuments in Valley Forge, Pa., and Petersburg, Va., was approved Wednesday by Governor Foss. The party will start Nov. 9 and be gone 10 days.

The official delegation will include the Governor or lieutenant-governor, the president of the Senate, speaker of the House, two members of the Governor's staff, two members of the executive council, clerks of House and Senate, the joint legislative committee on military affairs, the sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers of House and Senate, the commissions supervising erection of the memorials and the commander of the Grand Army or his representative, a total of 35.

## NEW YORK TO HAVE 100 LECTURES

NEW YORK—Public lectures under the auspices of the board of education will be resumed during the first week in October in 170 centers throughout Greater New York. For the months of October, November and December Dr. Henry M. Leipsziger, supervisor of lectures, has arranged 100 courses of lectures on varied topics by as many different lecturers, most of whom are connected with the various colleges in or near New York city.

## RECEPTION TO MAINE STUDENTS

ORONO, Me.—The annual Y. M. C. A. reception to the students and members of the faculty of the University of Maine was held recently in the chapel. The speakers were Captain Parker '12, of the football team; Chase '12 of the musical club; Captain MacDonald '12 of the Campus; Captain Cobb '12 of the baseball team; Captain Houghton of the track team; President Ballou of the athletic association. President Aley also made a short address.

## ANNUAL MUSIC FESTIVAL OPENS AT WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester County Musical Association opened its fifty-fourth annual festival with a concert in Mechanics hall Wednesday evening.

Two choral works with orchestra were given: Regner's "The Nuns," and part I. of the "Omar Khayyam" of Granville Bantock.

Sixty members of the Boston Symphony orchestra played. Willy Kraft, concertmaster, Arthur Mees conducted. The soloists in the "Omar Khayyam" were: Miss Christine Miller, "The Beloved"; Berick Von Norden, "The Poet," and Horatio Connell, "The Philosopher."

The Regner number was given its first American performance, and had a hearty reception. Mr. Mees conducted both pieces. There was great applause for "Omar," which has been heard here before. Messrs. Van Norden and Miller and Miss Miller appeared to advantage. This afternoon Henry Hadley's new symphony will be performed, and Beethoven's mass in D tonight.

## NEW COMMANDER FOR THE WABASH

Commodore Edward Lloyd, retired, who has been in command of the receiving ship Wabash at the Charlestown navy yard for nearly two years, received orders yesterday detaching him from that duty and ordering him home.

Commander C. P. Plunkett, who has been in command of the Culgoa, is named as the new commanding officer of the receiving ship, and Commander J. L. Latimer, who has been in command of the new naval magazine at Hingham, is named as the new commander of the Culgoa.

## MRS. TAFT'S SISTER IS VISITING HER

BEVERLY, Mass.—Mrs. Thomas McK. Laughlin, sister of Mrs. William H. Taft, who has been enjoying the summer season at her cottage at Islesboro, Me., arrived at Parramatta, the summer home of President and Mrs. Taft, in this city Wednesday, for a few weeks' stay.

A few weeks ago President and Mrs. Taft enjoyed a trip to the summer home of Mrs. McK. Laughlin, going by water on the Mayflower.

Robert Taft, who has been abroad all summer, is expected at Parramatta within a few days.

## BEGINS MOTH CAMPAIGN

Brookline's crusade against the gypsy moth began this week when a crew of 20 men started on a systematic inspection of the trees in the town.

## POSTAL BANK AT NEWPORT NOW

NEWPORT, R. I.—The government opened a new postal savings system here this morning. There were 10 depositors the first hour.

## NORTON IS OBSERVING 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF INCORPORATION

NORTON, Mass.—This historical town is observing the two hundredth anniversary of its incorporation today, many persons from the surrounding towns and cities joining with the townsfolk in the celebration. Two hundred young women from Wheaton Seminary, one for each year of the town's age, are expected to take part.

The territory lying north of Taunton was purchased in 1608 by the settlers and called the North Purchase. In 1700 the residents of that section petitioned the General Court for permission to become a separate town. The wish was granted and in 1711 the north precinct was incorporated under the name of Norton, being named after Norton in Oxfordshire, England.

The town is now a busy center for manufacturing and farming and is steadily growing. The first settlement within the present limits of the town is believed to be that of William Witherell in 1600, where a stone mark will be placed to commemorate the founding of the town.

There was a parade and historical pageant this morning. In the pageant were representations of Miles Standish and groups of pilgrims, King Philip and a group of Indians, revolutionary war heroes and soldiers of the civil war. The historical address will be delivered by the Rev. Charles Ratcliffe. The address of welcome by Andrew Sweet, chairman of the general committee.

The general committee is as follows: Andrew H. Sweet, chairman; George S. Smith, secretary; Jacob A. Leonard, treasurer; G. H. Talbot, the Rev. S. V. Sole, the Rev. C. A. Radcliffe, Homer L. Lane, W. E. Poyson, H. G. Danforth, W. H. Sturdy, A. G. Walger, J. A. Leonard, J. A. Freeman, C. I. Oldfield, and H. F. Woodward.

## SWEDISH ELECTION AIDS SOCIALISTS

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—As the result of election for the Second Chamber Wednesday, the first since universal suffrage and proportional representation were introduced, the Socialists have won many seats.

The results from 204 out of 230 seats give the following results: Right, 61; Left, 87; Socialists, 56. The newspapers predict a new ministry under Mr. Staaff, leader of the Left. The Socialists declare they will not enter the new Cabinet.

## EDUCATIONAL

Miss Guild's and Miss Evans' School for Girls, 29 Fairfield St., cor. Commonwealth Ave. Accredited with the leading colleges for women. General courses, including languages, history of art and domestic science. Advanced work for high school graduates. Special department for girls from 10 to 14. Resident and day pupils. Tel. B. B. 2194.



## DEMAND IS GROWING FOR THE OPEN PARTY CAUCUS IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—It is now admitted that there is to be a determined effort next winter by men in both political parties in Congress to have the party caucuses opened to the public and to the press so that the country may know not only what political parties have decided to do, but the reasons back of the decisions.

These reasons are now and for many years have been hidden by the secrecy of the party caucuses. The subject came up prior to the adjournment of the special session when W. J. Bryan read Mr. Underwood a lecture on the subject of Democratic duty and pointed out the path he thought the party should follow as to the tariff. Mr. Bryan spoke in favor of having the Democratic party do its caucus work in the open, when, he said, it would not be possible for the public to misunderstand the motives influencing public men to take a stand one way or the other on public questions.

The outcome of the controversy was a declaration by Mr. Underwood that hereafter he would favor the open caucus, and he threw open the doors when the conferees were deciding what to do with regard to one of the tariff bills of the session. Next session the question of the open caucus will be raised not only in the Democratic party but in the Republican party also, and a strong effort will be made by the insurgents in both parties to have the old rule of secrecy abolished. The general impression is that the Democrats will declare in favor of the open caucus, which may make it necessary for the Republicans to do the same thing.

The argument in favor of the open caucus is strong. The changes in the House rules made in the last three sessions have radically increased the power of the House caucus by requiring it to discharge functions previously performed largely by the speaker and his immediate advisers. The power of the speaker, to which the country objected during the incumbency of Mr. Cannon, was transferred to the House caucus by the new rules and the caucus now must pass upon all questions of legislative policy. It will of course be impossible for the country to know who are really responsible for policies adopted by Congress if decisions continue to be reached in secret.

The average member of the House exercises relatively greater power in the party caucus than on the floor of the House or in committee, and the point is made that his constituents will be far more interested in knowing how he represents them than in the public transactions of the House. The new order of things in the House, therefore, it is argued, demands an open caucus as one of its proper and effective instrumentalities.

It is quite inconsistent, say the supporters of the open caucus, for either house of Congress to debate in public questions which have already been decided by the majority in private. Open the doors, they say, and let us know the real arguments presented in favor of or against a certain policy.

When Mr. Bryan was in the House and a member of the ways and means committee, he helped draft the Wilson tariff bill in secret caucus, say the opponents of the open caucus. When he and his associates were bantered on that score by the opposition there was a militant reply which was accepted by Congress and the country as sufficient. But even in the case of the Wilson bill, all that was done to make it objectionable to the country was done not in secret caucus but in the open sessions of the two houses. The bill was picked to pieces after the ways and means committee had made its report. Mr. Gorman reconstructed the bill in open Senate, making it a protection measure, in the presence of crowded galleries, and he even replied to Mr. Cleveland's criticism of the bill in a speech in the open Senate which was heard by hundreds.

Campaigns, military or political, say the opponents of the public caucuses, are never prepared in public. A general and his staff do not summon the rank and file to hear the details of a movement agreed upon, nor is a report sent under a flag of truce to the enemy, that he may know what is being done. And so in politics. The secret party caucuses, it is contended, is a well established institution and has served many valuable ends. For a political party to hold open caucuses would be for that party, whether it wanted to do so or not, to expose its entire plan of campaign to the enemy. The country would not profit by such performance, but on the contrary would lose.

The line of attack and defense has thus been pretty clearly drawn at this early day and by the time Congress gets together in December the issue will be under full headway in both parties. In a general way the insurgents in both parties will demand the open caucus, and the conservatives will oppose it.

## BILLERICA IS TO BE IMPROVED

LOWELL, Mass.—Street and roadway improvements in Billerica were discussed at the Manning manse Wednesday at a meeting of the Billerica Improvement Association and Billerica Board of Trade. Warren H. Manning presided. Attention will be given in the newly built district for a uniform regulation of the width of streets.

Improvements will be made on the common in Billerica center, and F. S. Clark was authorized to confer with Boston & Maine officials regarding improvements near the railroad station in North Billerica.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

**MALDEN**  
Bell Rock lodge, N. E. O. P., received an official visitation from Mrs. Estelle I. Evans of Cambridge, a member of the grand lodge finance committee, and suite of Cambridge. William B. Joy of Cambridge and Arthur M. Willis of Somerville, members of the grand lodge, were also in attendance.

The school committee has elected Miss Ethel A. Hunter a teacher in the new first-grade room opened in the Broadway school; Miss Adelaide Lasky was elected principal's assistant at the Emerson school; Miss Laura B. French of Fitchburg was elected a teacher in the fifth grade, Faulkner school, and Miss Bertha Thayer was elected a teacher in the fifth grade, Center school, at the meeting of the school board Wednesday.

**READING**  
North Reading grange, P. of H., has elected to membership Alice M. Bartlett, Edna Power, Ruby Power, Ruth Weymouth of North Reading; Bessie E. Fuller, Daniel Horne, Mary E. Lewis, Annie S. Poock, Emma Poock, Georgia S. Putnam, Eva M. Webb, Helen E. Wilson, Isabel Nichols and H. Alice Sherman of Reading.

The Old South Methodist Sunday school will have a rally service Sunday and a special program is being prepared by H. T. Leavis, superintendent.

**MEDFORD**  
The Board of Trade has forwarded a petition to Mayor Charles S. Taylor asking that the city take steps to widen Main street from Medford square to the Somerville city line before the city grant permission to the Elevated to relay and widen its tracks through this street.

The registrars of voters have decided to hold registration for the state election Oct. 6, Oct. 10 and Oct. 16 from 7:30 to 9 p. m. and on Oct. 18 from noon to 10 p. m.

**WINTHROP**  
An entertainment for children of the members of the Deane Winthrop chapter, D. A. R., will be held in the Deane Winthrop house on the afternoon of Oct. 4. The regent, Mrs. William Colton, will be assisted in entertaining by Mrs. John T. Whitman and Mrs. Drury.

Captain Hadley, who has been the keeper at Graves light for several years, has been transferred to Bakers island in Salem harbor and will move there from his present home at Point Shirley, Saturday.

**DEDHAM**  
The Girls' Athletic Association of the Ames school has elected: President, Miss Gladys Snow; vice-president, Miss Agnes Doggett; treasurer, Miss Ruth McLeod; secretary, Miss Grace Redman.

The Germantown Citizens Association will meet at Saunders hall Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Lester P. Winchenbach of Hyde Park and others will speak on "The Annexation of Hyde Park to Boston."

**NEEDHAM**  
The operation of the new service of the New Haven railroad over the B. & A. tracks between Newton Highlands and Boston goes into effect Sunday. It is understood that a schedule of 27 trains each way daily has been arranged.

A postal savings bank in connection with the Needham Heights postoffice will be opened on Oct. 7.

**STONEHAM**  
The opening meeting of the Woman's Club is announced by the lecture committee for Oct. 10, and will be held in the Baptist church. Miss Fola La Follette, daughter of United States Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, will be the speaker, and there will be a reception to presidents of neighboring clubs and music by Barnes' orchestra.

**RANDOLPH**  
The engineers of the fire department have decided to have the men at the Central fire station engage in practice work monthly in the future.

**ROCKLAND**  
The home circle of the First Congregational church held a meeting at the home of Mrs. J. E. Bradley Wednesday afternoon.

**WALTHAM**  
Because large sums are due on the city water debt within the next three years Leroy Brown, superintendent of the water department, is of the opinion that it would be unwise to decrease the water rates in accordance with a plan advanced by the Board of Trade.

**QUINCY**  
The Massachusetts Real Estate Association held a banquet at the Squantum Inn Wednesday evening.

**NEWTON**  
Winfield S. Slocum, city solicitor, has rendered an opinion to the effect that the athletic committee of the high school has the right to charge admission to school football contests on Claffin field. The field was donated to the city.

**CHELSEA**  
About 20 delegates from the W. C. T. U. are attending the convention in Clarendon Street church today.

**WAKEFIELD**  
At a meeting of the Montrose Reading Club Wednesday night Eber Holmes, president, appointed these committees: Hospitality, Mrs. Cora Shea, Mrs. Ida Richard, Mrs. Euphemia Hadley, Mrs. Agnes Oliver, Mrs. Carrie L. Reid; music, Miss Helen G. Stowell, Mrs. Marion R. Wallace, Mrs. Grace R. Bent; social, Mrs. Corinne Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Bent, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Cox, Mrs. Lydia H. Dole; entertainment, Mrs. Myrta E. Knight, Mrs. Nellie G. Stowell, Mrs. Martha F. Blanchard, Eber Holmes, Edward deZ. Kelley; village improvement, George I. Oliver, John O. Blanchard, John F. Ayer, Ambrose Shea, J. Wesley Garnis.

**MELROSE**  
The new primary law showed that of the 2413 citizens voting Tuesday, 2313 were Republicans, 98 were Democrats and two were progressive Democrats. This was the smallest Democratic vote ever recorded in the city.

The board of aldermen will hold its first regular meeting after the annual vacation next Monday evening. The matter of the 10-year lighting contract and the granting of a franchise for laying gas mains through several of the principal streets to the Stoneham town line will be acted upon at that time.

**EVERETT**  
At the regular meeting of Palestine lodge, A. F. and A. M., next week, the lodge will observe its forty-third anniversary. The lodge now has a membership of 525.

The Everett Improvement Association held its first meeting of the season Wednesday night when Wilbur J. Rockwood, principal of the high school, gave an address on manual and domestic training in the high school.

**ABINGTON**  
The annual visitation to Pilgrim chapter, R. A. M., by the grand officers, will take place on Friday evening.

The Young People's Club of the Universalist church will hold an entertainment at Franklin hall on the evening of Nov. 3.

**HOLBROOK**  
A garden party, under the auspices of the various societies of the Methodist Episcopal church, was held in the town hall Wednesday evening. A large array of useful and fancy articles were offered for sale.

## NEWS BRIEFS

**STEAMER FOR LUMBER TRADE**  
PORTLAND, Ore.—A steamer costing \$300,000 and with a capacity of 3,000,000 feet of lumber is contemplated by the Olson & Mahony Steamship Company, for service through the Panama canal between Pacific and Atlantic ports.

**EXPECT LARGE GRAIN ACREAGE**  
FT. WORTH, Tex.—Reports coming into the headquarters of the Texas Grain Dealers Association warrant the officials in believing there will be the greatest grain acreage in Texas this season in the history of the state.

**GLENDALLET CITY HALL WORK**  
GLENDALLET, Cal.—At a meeting of the Glendale trustees recently the contract for the construction of the Glendale city hall, at Fourth and Howard streets, was awarded to Anderson & Murdoch, local contractors, at their bid, \$7506.

**RECEIVERS TO IMPROVE ROAD**  
DES MOINES, Ia.—Permission to make improvements aggregating \$220,000 has been granted to receivers of the Dodge, Des Moines & Southern railroad by Judge Smith McPherson of the federal court.

**WATER PLANT FOR MANITOWOC**  
MANITOWOC, Wis.—A contract was signed recently by the mayor, representing the city, and the officers of the Manitowoc Water Works Company for the transfer of the plant to the city on Oct. 2 for \$247,500, which is \$11,500 more than the valuation fixed by the state railroad commission.

**NEW CAR PLANT FOR PORTLAND**  
PORTLAND, Ore.—The Portland Railway, Light and Power Company has its new car manufacturing plant on East Seventeenth and Holgate streets well under construction. With its equipment the plant will cost \$300,000.

**PLAN HORTICULTURAL COURSE**  
PULLMAN, Wash.—A "short course horticultural school," the first of the kind to be given in Washington, will be conducted at Cashmere, Wash., Dec. 18 to 23 inclusive, by the agricultural extension department of the State College, in cooperation with the business men's organization of Cashmere.

**PRESENT SENATORS FAVORED**  
RICHMOND, Va.—The state Democratic committee announces this total vote in the recent party primary for nomination to the United States Senate: Thomas S. Martin (incumbent), 65,317; William A. Jones, 31,428; Claude A. Swanson (incumbent), 67,493; Carter Glass, 28,757.

**GOVERNOR TO AID IN DEDICATION**  
SHARON, Pa.—Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio has signed his intention of participating in the dedication of the \$500,000 court house in Mercer county on Oct. 12.

## CITIZENS' HEARING ON PROPOSED B. & E. ROUTE THROUGH LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—A hearing will be given the citizens of Lynn tomorrow morning in City Hall before the municipal council in regard to the petition of the Boston & Eastern Railroad to locate through tracks in this city.

According to the plans submitted by the promoters of the rapid transit system more than \$3,000,000 worth of property will be affected. The blue-print maps of the route have been at the mayor's office, and property owners along the proposed route have examined them. The Legislature has given the promoters of the new railroad the right to locate its tracks through Lynn, and the railroad will offer the property owners its price for the property.

Great interest is being shown in Lynn over the meetings, and indications are that the city hall will be crowded with property owners and other interested citizens.

The assessed valuation of the real estate to be taken up by the new railroad is \$1,493,450. The land is taxed for \$800,000, and the buildings along the route for \$633,450.

Among the principal buildings to be affected are the Cadet hall building on Market street, the parochial school of St. Mary's church, part of the St. Patrick's church property, the Wesley Evangelical church property, the Anderson building, the Thomson Crocker shoe factory on Western avenue, a part of the General Electric works at West Lynn and a large number of two and three-family dwellings along the route.

**New Route in Salem**  
SALEM, Mass.—At a meeting of the board of aldermen Wednesday evening the Boston & Eastern Railroad Company was granted a right of way through this city.

By the revised route the Boston & Eastern station in Beverly will be on the corner of Railroad avenue and Rantoul street on a site at present occupied by a hotel. Less damage will be done to buildings in Beverly and Salem than was proposed by the original route asked for. The route as adopted by the Salem aldermen will be submitted to the state railroad commissioners, who will determine a date for a public hearing, that people whose property is involved along the proposed railroad route may be given an opportunity to define their estimate of damages to their estates.

The right of way granted by the aldermen Wednesday includes the site asked for by the Boston & Eastern Company for a station at the corner of Bridge and North streets.

**To Avoid Grade Crossing**  
New plans for the laying of the tracks of the proposed Boston & Eastern railroad in East Boston have been submitted and a proposition placed before the Boston & Maine officials by which it will not be necessary for the tracks of these two lines to cross is now under consideration.

The amended plans were shown at a hearing Wednesday afternoon given by the city council. They provide for another station in East Boston, making three in all.

## MEDFORD TO HAVE 200 NIGHT PUPILS

The Medford public evening schools will commence their sessions Oct. 9 with an enrollment of about 200 pupils. Especial attention will be given this year to the advanced courses, to manual training and domestic training, drawing and cooking. The schools will be held every evening except Saturday and Sunday in the high school building. The teaching corps will be selected this week.

A course in civil service preparation is offered this year.

## TEST BUBBLING WATER TROUGHS

All of the officials of Boston's water and sewer service are watching with interest the result of an experiment with a new type of bubble drinking fountain for horses.

One of the fountains has been installed at Merrimac and Causeway streets. The new fountain is a metal trough affair much like one of the old types. The trough instead of being used for holding the water for the horses to drink from is merely used as a receptacle for the overflow from six metal buckets.

## FIREMEN ELECT NEW HAVEN MEN

HARTFORD, Conn.—The State Firemen's Association in annual convention Wednesday elected Patrick F. Redmond, assistant chief of the New Haven fire department, president, while the Fire Chiefs Club chose A. C. Hendricks, an old-time fireman of the same city, as its chief. Governor Baldwin was the guest at the banquet.

## SCHOOL SOCIETIES IN MAINE OPPOSED

AUGUSTA, Me.—Payson Smith, state superintendent of schools, has declared his opposition to the secret societies of secondary schools. In a letter sent to the principals of high schools last night he says he believes these organizations to be antagonistic to the welfare, both of the students and of the institutions.

## The Facts in the Sugar Situation

THE American Sugar Refining Company, which refines 42 per cent. of the sugar used in the United States, realizes that the advance in the price of sugar is of deep concern to every consumer. Pursuant to the policy of its present management, as announced in its annual report of January 12, 1910, it recognizes "the legitimate interest which the public has in a business organization which deals in a necessity of life" and desires to state the facts which have caused the advance and its own policy in connection therewith.

*World's raw sugars short*

The crop just harvested in Cuba shows a shortage of about 300,000 tons from the previous crop, a direct loss in our supplies, as these sugars come to the United States almost exclusively.

Long-continued heat and drought in Europe, corresponding closely to the untoward Summer weather conditions in this country, have so seriously impaired the growing beet sugar crops of France, Germany and Austria that estimates indicate a reduction of 1,500,000 tons or more—over one-fifth—in the supplies of Europe.

This threatened scarcity has caused excessive speculation in Europe and has advanced the sugar prices at London and Hamburg—the leading sugar markets of the world—1 1/4 cents per pound since June 15, while growers of cane sugar, in the face of an anxious demand and a certain shortage in the beet product, have similarly advanced the price of their product over 2 cents per pound in the same period.

*We produce no raw sugar*

The American Sugar Refining Company does not own an acre of cane sugar land, nor does it produce a pound of raw sugar; it depends for its supplies of raw sugar upon the growers of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, Java and other sugar countries.

It has, in common with all other refiners at home and abroad, been compelled to secure its supplies from these sources at constantly advancing prices.

On June 15 raw sugar could be secured at 3.89c. per pound. The corresponding price now is 5.96c. per pound. On the June date this company was selling granulated sugar at 4.90c. per pound net, while our price since September 11 has been 6.62c. per pound net.

As regards our policy, it will be seen from these prices that our margin between raw and refined sugar has at no time been excessive.

We believe it only just to add that the grocery trade of the country has likewise maintained a fair parity to the consumer.

*Our prices under competitors'*

During the rise our prices have ruled lower than our competitors, having been from 1/4 to 3/4 cents per pound below the quotations of other refiners.

We share the hope that every consumer undoubtedly entertains that the loss in Europe has been exaggerated (the actual figures cannot be known before December or January), and that the calls upon what are almost exclusively American supplies of raw sugar will gradually diminish.

Happily the domestic sugar crops promise good yields, and with their harvesting, which has already commenced and which will be in full progress in October, the present tension should disappear.

In the meantime, our policy as regards a reasonable margin over raw sugar prices will be continued; it is dictated not only by a recognition of our peculiar relationship to the welfare of the country's households, but also by good business, for any decided check in consumption with a profit margin as narrow as that in sugar refining could only occasion heavy losses to all refiners.

Makers of Crystal Domino and Other Quality Sugars

The American Sugar Refining Co.

September 27, 1911

## CREDIT MEN CALL BOSTON IDEAL CITY FOR A CONVENTION

Visiting directors of the National Association of Credit Men, which is to hold its 1912 convention in this city, spoke enthusiastically of the choice of this city just before leaving the Touraine today for an automobile tour of the park system and the suburbs. Following a luncheon at the hotel on their return from the trip they will leave here for their homes.

In the party are Harry New, president, Cleveland; F. R. Salisbury, Minneapolis; H. G. Moore, Kansas City; G. E. Melius, Kansas City; Newman Essick, Los Angeles; L. B. McCausland, Wichita, Kan.; C. R. Burnett, Newark; W. G. Walker, Boston.

"I have seen enough of your fine city to make me enthusiastically endorse Boston as an ideal convention city as well as a place for residence," said President New before the start.

The committee of the Boston association in charge of entertaining the visitors includes: George C. Morton, president; A. H. A. Whiting, secretary; William Q. Wales of Brown & Wales, Henry W. Patterson of Smith Patterson Company, Charles Fletcher of Cumer, Jones Company, A. H. Deatur of Deatur & Hopkins.

A discussion on currency reform in which opposition to the proposed repeal of the bankruptcy law was urged, was the feature of the dinner and business meeting of the Boston Credit Men's Association at Youngs hotel last night. About 150 were there, among them nearly the entire board of directors

of the national organization, which met in New York Monday and Tuesday. The president of the Boston association having recently resigned, George C. Morton, hitherto vice-president, has been appointed by the directors, and he presided last evening.

Harry New urged credit men to take interest in currency reform and especially in the prosecution of those guilty of fraud.

Charles E. Mack, vice-president of the national association, told of efforts now being made to secure the repeal of the national bankruptcy law and said the credit men should unite to prevent its repeal. He said that the national organization of credit men is preparing for a warm campaign in Washington next winter for the retention of the law. Arthur Parsons of Salt Lake City spoke equally strong in favor of fighting the proposed repeal.

L. B. McCausland of Wichita, Kan., credited Massachusetts with having the

## TRAVEL

### A TOUR personally conducted to

### GETTYSBURG

including a drive over the

### BATTLEFIELD

and two days sight-seeing in the City of

### WASHINGTON

will be operated by the

Pennsylvania R.R.  
October 7 to 12, 1911  
at the low rate of \$23.00 from New York, covering all necessary expenses  
Apply to Rodney Macdonough, D. P. A., 5 Broadfield Street, Boston

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### North German Lloyd

### LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN KAISER WILHELM II.

Sails Tuesday, OCT. 3, 10 A. M.

### LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN

EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS 10 A. M.  
Kaiser Wilhelm II. Oct. 5  
Kronprinz Wilhelm Oct. 10  
Fast Mail THURSDAYS 10 A. M.  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Oct. 5  
Koenig Albert (Sat.) Oct. 7  
Bremen direct.

### GIBALTAR-ALGIER-NAPLES-GENOA

SAILINGS SATURDAYS 11 A. M.  
Princess Irene Oct. 21  
Berlin (New) Oct. 21  
Baltimore-Bremen Direct Wednesdays  
One class (11) Cabin Steamers  
Independent around the World Trips \$215  
GELKRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts.  
83-85 State St., Boston

### WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL  
CUNARD, Oct. 3, 4 P. M. ARABIC, Oct. 10  
Bremen-Azores-Mediterranean  
Canopic, Sept. 30, 3 P. M. Romantic, Oct. 21  
LEYLAND LINE  
Boston-Liverpool  
One Class Cabin Service (11)  
Rate to Liverpool \$50  
Canadian, Sept. 30, 3:30 P. M. Bohemian, Oct. 14  
OFFICE: 51 STATE ST., BOSTON



## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The local market opened with more than usual activity today and resulted in several deals of good proportions, the largest of which was in one of the newest and best improved sections of Brighton.

W. Stanley Tripp sold to H. Ellerton Lodge and another three-story brick and stone apartment buildings, located at 29 Princeton avenue, 76 Quint road and 4 Park Vale avenue. The total assessment is \$124,000 and of that amount \$12,000 covers 20,000 square feet of land in the three parcels.

Another smaller transaction is the transfer by William J. Tirrell to Leota A. Ringer of the property at 51 Gardner street, corner of Chester street, Brighton, being a frame house with 11,123 square feet of land, taxed upon \$5500 and \$8300 respectively.

## SEVERAL DORCHESTER SALES

Among the many transfers in the Dorchester district, the following are regarded as important:

Allice J. Behan has the premises at 105 Roper street, near Bullard street, consisting of a frame house and 474 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$7200, and the lot carries \$1200.

Mathilda H. Combs conveys to Walter A. Reed the property at 154 Savin Hill avenue, near Grantman way, being a frame house and 447 square feet of land, assessed at \$4500 for the building and \$1200 for the land.

The estate at 11 Grant street near Crescent avenue has been purchased by Christian H. Lythaus from Eva M. Downes. It is a frame dwelling with 3586 square feet of land. Total assessment is \$3000, with \$700 of this amount on the land.

Dennis Connelly has sold to Dennis J. Halloran the property at 26 Connel street, corner of Norwood street, with two old frame buildings assessed upon \$800. The 5304 square feet of land is rated at \$400 additional.

Eloise P. Wadleigh has sold to Julia M. Hanscom a lot of land on Rexford street, near Oakland street, containing 6250 square feet, taxed for \$500.

Edward Mealwitz has purchased 10,699 square feet of land on Fuller street near Dorchester avenue, assessed for \$1600. The grantor was Tarrant P. King.

## RAPID INCREASE IN VALUES

The following facts quoted from recent real estate transactions in New York city, are given to emphasize the claim that large legitimate profits are taken, as a rule, where important improvements are made.

John F. Baber is the lessee of the famous Cassidy corner at Seventh avenue and Thirty-third street. Mr. Baber was formerly with the Fifth Avenue hotel and will use the building now being erected by Mr. Cassidy for cafe and hotel purposes. It is opposite the Pennsylvania station and was leased several months ago.

This corner is one of the most valuable in the so-called Pennsylvania zone. It measures 39 by 80, and before the Pennsylvania tunnel project was announced could have been bought for \$30,000. In 1903 it had jumped in value to \$108,250. Alfred Spotts paid \$400,000 for it about four years ago. He sold it to Ronald H. Macdonald for \$435,000, who resold it to Mr. Cassidy for \$450,000. Since Mr. Cassidy has held the property it has increased in value about \$150,000. The lease, which is for a long term of years, was negotiated by M. F. Meehan of the Nedrema Company.

## BUYS COHASSET ESTATE

The house and land on Beach island, Cohasset, belonging to the late Nicholas Sheldon of Providence, has been sold for \$50,000 to Edward Cunningham of Milton. This property is opposite Cunningham's island, by the westerly entrance to Cohasset harbor.

This and the Williams estate are the larger part of this so-called island. The island sold within 50 years for \$50 because, as the seller said, "There wasn't grass enough on it to keep one cow." The valuation on the island today, with only about half a dozen houses on it, is probably more than \$200,000.

Frederic Viaux reports the sale of 3400 square feet of land for the West End Land Company, fronting on Cummings road and Kilsyth road, in the Aberdeen section of Brighton. Charles F. Smith of Boston buys with the intention of erecting a dwelling for his own occupancy.

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## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON**  
City Proper  
Essex Savings Bank to Frank J. Watts, Falmouth, St. J. St. 1.  
Essex Savings Bank to Frank J. Watts, Falmouth, St. J. St. 1.  
Bessie Sherer to Victor A. Scharton.

## EXERCISES OPEN AT BANGOR, ME.

BANGOR, Me.—The regular schedule of work at Bangor Theological Seminary began this morning. In the evening the annual opening address will be given by Prof. Warren J. Moulton, D. D., in the chapel and will be followed by the annual reception to the entering class in the alumni reception rooms in Maine hall.

The Bond foundation work will occur on Friday afternoons beginning Oct. 6, the subject being "Evolution," and the lecturer, Prof. Frank D. Tubbs, D. D., of Bates College.

Prof. Eugene W. Lyman, D. D., is in Europe and will not take up his work until the second semester.

Parkman and Fruit sts.; q. \$1.  
H. Ellerton Lodge et al. to W. Stanley Tripp, 29 Princeton ave., 76 Quint road and 4 Park Vale ave.; q. \$1.  
W. Stanley Tripp to Leota A. Ringer, 51 Gardner st., corner of Chester st.; q. \$1.  
Edith Hussey to John Thorpe, E. Fourth st.; q. \$1.

**SOUTH BOSTON**  
U. S. Finance Co., mortgage, to Jonathan B. L. Bartlett, First st., 5 lots; d. \$100.  
Jonathan B. L. Bartlett to Harry S. Allison, First st., 5 lots; w. \$1.  
Edith Hussey to John Thorpe, E. Fourth st.; q. \$1.

**ROXBURY**  
Alice W. DeNormandie to Abraham Kurinsky, Blue Hill and Irwin ave., 8 lots; rel. \$1.  
Abraham Kurinsky to Jacob Swartz, Irwin ave.; q. \$1.  
Adeline A. MacLaughlin to Jacob Swartz, Irwin ave.; q. \$1.  
Rose Palmer to Mary A. Palmer et al., Dudley and Hampden sts.; q. \$1.

**DORCHESTER**  
Alcester W. Hatch to Harris Perlman, Ashmont and Florida sts.; q. \$1.  
Lemuel Connelly to Deane J. Halloran, 105 Roper st., corner of Chester st.; q. \$1.  
Valentine Schneider et al. to Fannie G. Downes, 11 Grant st., near Crescent ave.; q. \$1.  
Eva M. Downes to Christian H. Lythaus, 11 Grant st., near Crescent ave.; q. \$1.  
Eloise P. Wadleigh to Julia M. Hanscom, 29 Princeton ave., 76 Quint road and 4 Park Vale ave.; q. \$1.  
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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR wants position, 2 years' experience on various make cars. F. L. McMAHON, 141 Albany st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (colored), any kind of gas engine, motor, pump, boiler, etc. WILLIAM ADDISON, care Mrs. Bray, 965 Shawmut ave., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—American young man of good position, careful driver, can do repair work; strictly temperate, willing and obliging; familiar with high-grade cars; not employed will go anywhere. Address FRANK H. WATSON, Concord, 5 years.

CHAUFFEUR would like position, 5 years' exp., makes own repairs, single, strictly temperate, willing to go anywhere, has been truck, best of quality. BERNARD H. CARTER, 23 Hovey ave., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (experienced) and repairman desires position, can make own repairs, also automobile, references. JAMES GARGAN, 24 Scotia st. (Back Bay), Boston.

CHOREMAN, strictly temperate, desires position; will do work of any kind. C. J. PHAM, Peoples Palace, Washington st., Boston.

CLERK-SALESMAN, experienced, energetic, reliable, capable, desires position with salary; references, proposals, more than commission. Address J. J. DEER, 20 W. Newton st., Boston.

COACHMAN-GARDENER, understands care of horses, cows and stock, repairs, lawns, furnaces; good rider and driver; English, single, 40 years. G. MARTINDALE, South Natick, Mass.

COACHMAN-GARDENER wants position to care for furnace, but water or steam, awns, flowers, cows and stock; would like janitor or building care for few years; experience and references; Maine man, ten years in last place, fine work, car, carriages, horses and water. H. STAPLE, 101 Oakdale ave., East Dedham, Mass.

COACHMAN wants position with private family for coach or horse, good driver and strictly temperate; will come Oct. 1. ROY HOLMES, St. George St., Roxbury, Mass.

COACHMAN—English, smart appearance, desires position in first-class family; thoroughly understands horse and carriage work. THOMAS H. CHINN, 12 So. High and st., Lowell, Mass.

COLLECTOR—MESSENGER—Middle-aged man wishes position; references, bond if required. FRANCIS J. CORCORAN, 183 Washington st., Winchester, Mass.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, teacher three years, wishes position as tutor, preferably in mathematics, also work in school; letter only. CARL E. PARSONS, 500 West-ern ave., Lynn, Mass.

COLORADO MAN would like a few hours work mornings, evenings, outside, work in house or office, or exercise gentle driving horse; 1st reference, write or call. CHARLES W. LADDEN, 28 Westminton st., Roxbury, Mass.

COMPOSITOR AND ILLUSTRATOR would like position in newspaper, or firm, 24 years of age, married, temperate; salary expected, \$17. C. W. GREENWAY, 241 Warren st., Boston.

DANISH MAN, middle-aged, married, wishes position to care for small farm or other estate in country; hands with tools; best references. JOHN NIELSEN, 111 Harrison ave., Boston.

DRUGGIST, registered in Massachusetts, positively satisfactory references and experience. 1410 Broadway, WILLIAM W. WHEELER, 430 Ocean ave., Beverly, Mass.

DRY GOODS MAN (32), progressive, thoroughly experienced in all departments, careful buyer, plain card writer and capable window trimmer, seeks position; correct references. JAMES H. CURLEY, 68 Carver st., Boston.

ENGINEER, first-class, desires position, 25 years' experience in all departments, expert on engines, etc.; strictly temperate and reliable. WALTER A. TOWLE, 143 Cross st., Boston.

ENGLISHMAN wishes position; hotel, restaurant or janitor work. EVANS, 23 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass.

FOREMAN would like position in Boston in tool-room or punch press dept., or on experimental work; 17 years' experience, married, references. ALAN DENRIGE, 43 Federal st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN (23) from Vermont, has had long experience in repairing and driving automobiles, has license, would like position in garage or repair shop. A. SWEEDE, 62 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAN—Experienced man wants work cleaning, washing windows, laying carpets, etc.; references. ACHEN DENRIGE, 43 Federal st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MARRIED COUPLE, would like a place with refined, desirable position as cashier or in business office; inexperienced but capable. DOROTHY E. DAWES, 26 Addison st., Arlington, Mass.

CASHIER-BOOKKEEPER (d.e.) of 16 years' experience, six years in last position, desires employment. MATTHEW F. FLOWER, 14 Gilman st., Somerville, Mass.

CHAMBER AND SERVING OR SECOND WORK wanted by a neat, capable young woman, good references, apply to MISS MCKEHEAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 123 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID—Experienced young woman desires position in hotel. CLARA DICKLEY, 671 Tremont st., Boston.

CLERICAL position wanted by young lady experienced in bookkeeping and general office work and cashiering; no stenographic experience. MISS E. H. HALL, 230 Huntington ave., Boston.

CLERICAL WORK wanted by a woman of refinement and good education, 10 hours daily. Address JEANNETTE MORRILL, 390 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass.

CLERICAL—Position wanted to do clerical work in office or in factory; 10 hours daily. Address JEANNETTE MORRILL, 390 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass.

CLERICAL position wanted by young lady, 22, who has had experience in bookkeeping and general office work; good references. FLORENCE M. GREENLEAF, The Hastings, Lynn, York Beach, Me.

COMPANION—Refined young lady, Protestant, would like to accompany an elderly man, or would go as governess for small child; talented in music; best of references. MISS E. H. JOHNSON, 234 Old South bldg., Boston.

SALESMAN—Student with selling ability and experience desires position on salary; making calls on kind of goods; handy with tools. Address J. R. REID, general delivery, New London, Conn.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GOVERNNESS—Situation wanted by teacher, governess, one or two children. Address E. MAUD COBURN, R. F. D. No. 3, Lowell, Mass.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MAID—Experienced Swedish girl wants work by the day. EDNA BRUKA, 86 Appleton st., Boston.

MAID—Respectable young colored girl, 20 years of age, desires position as maid, or at light housework. MISS MARION E. WATSON, 47 Norway st., Boston.

MAID—German Protestant woman like position to do general housework; 25 years; trustworthy and reliable; 25 weeks; 218 Northampton st., Boston.

MAID—Neat colored girl wants morning's or day's work in apartments. Apply by letter only. CLARA MOWERY, 218 Northampton st., Boston.

MAID—Colored woman wishes position doing general work by the day or week. MISS RANDOLPH, 42 Northfield st., Boston.

MAID—Colored woman desires position as second maid in Protestant family; good home rather than high wages. MARY R. RICE, 30 Lock st., Nashua, N. H.

MAID—Capable German woman would like housework by the day. MISS CIRIS-PENA KOEHLER, 100 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID desires position at housework or chamberwork; please call evenings about 7 o'clock. ELLIS, 101 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Colored girl (21) wishes position as nurserymaid or second girl; very neat appearance. References. 5524 Armour ave., Chicago.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in private home, institution or hotel; gives particulars. MRS. E. STODOLSKY, 100 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass.

MOTHER and daughter desire position to go South for the winter, mother as cook or landlady, daughter as child's attendant. Address MRS. MARY R. RICE, 30 Lock st., Nashua, N. H.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Refined young woman wishes position as mother's helper in family; good references. MISS C. H. SKILLILL, 45 Arsenal st., Watertown, Mass.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wants position, experienced; moderate salary to start. MISS DOROTHY LITTLE, 9 Felton st., Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICE WORK wanted; knowledge of bookkeeping; good penman; good references. ETHEL L. CLAY, Lynnfield, Cambridge, Mass.

PARISIAN LADY (prof.) would like refined home in Boston or near suburbs in exchange for French lessons; references. 23 Cambridge, Mass.

PERMANENT SITUATION wanted in office, store, factory, etc., by high school graduate; no commercial education, but willingness to do her best. Call evenings or address ANNIE C. LILLIS, 39 Fitchburg, Somerville, Mass.

POSITION wanted by competent stenographer; able to compose own letters; seven years' experience in general office work. Address MISS LILLIAN, 45 Munroe st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—Wanted for general housework; with or without washing; family of four; references. MRS. J. H. HERRING, 31 Bayard ave. and Spruce lane, Woodbury, N. J.

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# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## BULL OPERATORS GET THE MASTERY IN STOCK MARKET

After a Sharp Conflict and Price Irregularity Securities Start Upward With Considerable Rush

### LONDON IS ERRATIC

Erratic price movements characterized the early trading today in the New York stock market as on Wednesday and the fluctuations were not so wide but there was a good volume of business and the market was quite active and very narrow. Attention was devoted almost exclusively to the leaders.

Opening prices were somewhat mixed. Some of the leading issues showed gains over Wednesday's closing figures while others recorded declines. During the first few minutes good advances were made by Steel, Union Pacific, Reading, Smelting and Amalgamated Copper, but there were liberal offerings on the higher level and marked recessions soon followed.

On the local exchange New Haven was inclined at first to sell off, presumably owing to the unfavorable showing made in the company's annual report, but it advanced well soon after the opening. Boston & Maine was up fractionally. Calumet & Hecla was weak.

After the early test of strength between the contending forces the bulls obtained the mastery in New York. Prices leaped upward again, and the bears rallied to cover. Steel, after opening off 1/2 at 50 1/2, jumped 4 points before midday. Union Pacific opened off 1/4 at 153 1/2, and gained 4 points in the same length of time. Reading opened up 1/4 at 135 1/2, and sold above 138 during the first half of the session.

American Smelting opened off 1/4 at 68 1/2, and advanced about 4 points. Amalgamated copper opened off 1/4 at 47 1/2, and sold up close to 50. Good gains also were made by Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, the Washburn, Great Northern preferred and Canadian Pacific.

Local securities advanced in sympathy with the bulge in New York. Calumet & Arizona opened off 1/4 at 48, and sold well above 49. Copper range opened up 1/2 at 50, and held around that figure. Quincy was up 2 points at 60. Fractional gains were made by North Butte and American Telephone.

Stocks continued strong during the greater part of the afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour Reading was selling above 139, Union Pacific above 161 and Steel around 61 1/2, all showing gains of from four to five points over Wednesday's closing prices. Local stocks also showed strength.

LONDON—No failures occurred at the fortnightly settlement and as a consequence the tone of the markets was more steady at the official close.

Gilt-edged issues, however, failed to rally owing to the development of a demand for gold from France.

Home railroads had a harder appearance. Mexican railway shares improved on the declaration of the half yearly dividend on the ordinary shares.

Mining stocks also were strong and Canadian Pacific followed their example.

The continental bourses were irregular.

### LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot £54 17s. 6d.; futures £55 13s. 9d. Market firm. Sales—Spot 250; futures 450 tons. Spot up 7s. 6d. Futures up 7s. 6d. Pig tin ended firm. Spot £177 15s., up £1 15s. Futures £174 7s. 6d., up £1 7s. 6d. Spelter unchanged at £27 15s. Spanish pig lead weak, off 3s. 9d. at £14 16s. 9d. Cleveland warrants off 3d. at 46s. 1 1/2d.

### THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday fair, probably followed by showers and rising temperature; moderate to brisk north to east winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight, cooler in eastern and southern portions, probably frost; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by showers.

The disturbance that was central over Lake Superior has moved rapidly eastward and is now central near Halifax, N. S. During the last 24 hours it has produced unsettled weather with showers in the lake region and New England. It is followed by an area of high pressure that is producing pleasant weather with low temperatures. Frosts were reported this morning from Michigan, New York and Vermont.

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW  
Sun rises... 5:38 High water... 11:55  
Sun sets... 5:32 3:10 a.m. 3:27 p.m.  
Length of day... 11:55

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated.....	47 1/2	50 1/2	47 1/2	49
Am Steel.....	50	51 1/2	50	51
Am Beet Sugar.....	95	95	95	95
Am Can.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Can of.....	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Am Car Foundry.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Am Car Foundry.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Cotton Oil.....	49	49	49	49
Am H. & L.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am Lined Oil.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am Malt.....	40	42	40	42
Am Steel Foundry.....	27	27	27	27
Am Smelting.....	58 1/2	63 1/2	58 1/2	62
Am Smelting.....	100 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	101
Am T. & T.....	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
Am T. & T.....	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32
Atchafalpa.....	100 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Balt. & Ohio.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Batavia.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Beth Steel.....	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Brooklyn Trans.....	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Brooklyn Trans.....	130	130	130	130
Brins D. & C. Co.....	79	79	79	79
Canadian Pacific.....	227 1/2	228 1/2	227 1/2	228 1/2
Central Leather.....	20	20	20	20
Chino.....	17	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Ches. & Ohio.....	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Col Fuel.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Col Southern.....	43	43	43	43
Con Gas.....	131	133 1/2	131	133 1/2
Corn Products.....	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Denver.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Denver.....	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Erie.....	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Erie 1st pf.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Erie 2d pf.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Gen Electric.....	145 1/2	147 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2
Goldfield.....	5	5	5	5
Gr. Nor. Pac.....	121	123 1/2	121	122 1/2
Gr. Nor. Pac.....	44 1/2	46	44 1/2	46
Harvester.....	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Illinois Central.....	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Inter-Met.....	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met.....	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Int. Paper.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Int. Paper.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int. Pump.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan. & Tex.....	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Laclede Gas.....	102	102	102	102
Lehigh Valley.....	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
L. & N.....	139 1/2	141 1/2	139 1/2	141 1/2
Mackay Co.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
May Company.....	103	103	103	103
Miami.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
M. & St. L.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Nevada Cons.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Nat. Biscuit.....	126	126	126	126
Nat. Biscuit.....	93	93	93	93
Nat. Enameling.....	46	46	46	46
Nat. Lead.....	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
N. Y. H. & H.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Northern Pacific.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Northern Pacific.....	140	141	140	141
Ontario & Western.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Pacific T. & T.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pittsburg Coal.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Pittsburg Coal.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Pittsburg Coal.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	119	119	119	119
Peoples Gas.....	103	103	103	103
Pressed Steel.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Ray Cons Copper.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Republic Steel.....	22	22	22	22
Reading.....	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Reading 2d pf.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Rock Island.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Rock Island.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield.....	36	36	36	36
Southern Pacific.....	109	105 1/2	109	105 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	25	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Southern Ry.....	63	63	63	63
St. L. & S. F. D.....	38	38	38	38
St. Paul.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
St. Paul.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
St. L. Southwest.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
St. L. Southwest.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Tennessee Copper.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Twin City Rap Tr.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Union Ry Inv Co.....	29	29	29	29
Union Pacific.....	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Union Pacific.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Utah Copper.....	38 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	40 1/2
U. S. Rubber.....	34	35 1/2	34	35 1/2
U. S. Steel Iron Pipe.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.....	105	105	105	105
U. S. Steel.....	59 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	108	110	108	109 1/2
Va. Ry & Power.....	41	41	41	41
Va. Ry & Power.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Walsh & Co.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Western Union.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Western Union.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Wheeling & L. E.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
W. & L. E. 1st pf.....	7	7	7	7
Westinghouse.....	61	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
Western Maryland.....	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Atchafalpa 4s.....	99	98 1/2	99
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.....	98	98	98
Brooklyn 4s.....	83	83	83
C. & O. 4s.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Interboro Met 4 1/2s.....	78	77 1/2	77 1/2
Kansas & Texas 4s.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lake Shore 4s.....	93	93	93
Lake Shore 4s 1913.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Northern Pacific 4s.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. City 4s 1959.....	100	100	100
N. Y. City 4s 1959.....	100	100	100
N. Y. City 4 1/2s.....	103	102 1/2	102 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Reading 4s.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Rock Island 4s.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Rock Island 4s.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Union Pacific 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Virginia & Annapolis.....	56	56	56
Walsh 4s.....	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Walsh 4s.....	54	54 1/2	54 1/2
West Shore 4s.....	100	100	100

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening	Bid.	Asked.	Closing
2 1/2 coupon.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 registered.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
cc coupon.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
4 registered.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
cc coupon.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
5 registered.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
cc coupon.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2

Benjamin Strong, Jr., has been elected a director of International Paper Company and a member of the finance committee, to succeed Thomas S. Coolidge, resigned.

## IRON AND STEEL TRADE JUST NOW MUCH CONFUSED

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: Uncertainty about the future of the United States Steel Corporation has commanded the attention of the steel trade in the past week and buying and selling has suffered. The air has been so charged with disturbing rumors, accompanied by rapid declines in the corporation's securities, that it may take a week or longer to give any clear view of the trade situation. Some help has been given by the statement of the corporation's directors.

Two things need to be emphasized, at a time when real conditions are apt to be obscured. One is that consumption, as shown by the operation of blast furnaces and steel works and the close connections that are now regularly made between rolling mills and consumers, is but little below the maximum for this year. The other is that at the low prices reached on finished materials some buyers are showing more confidence in the market.

The statement of the Steel corporation, given out Tuesday, refers to 4,500,000 tons on its books, including 929,000 tons of intercompany business. The first of these figures is evidently not exact, but deducting from it the second leaves 3,571,000 tons of orders, a decline of 125,000 tons from the amount reported for Sept. 1, which was 3,695,985 tons.

All market reports indicate that finished steel prices have been under more strain and in some cases are 1 to 2 cents a ton lower. But the lowest prices named are not general, and a good many buyers find that they cannot place business at these figures. This unevenness has caused much confusion.

The appearance of a 30,000-ton Bessemer rail inquiry from the Norfolk & Western railroad for 1912 is encouraging in this between-season period for the rail mills. The business may be placed soon and it is possible that this and other lines will permit the rolling of some of their 1912 rails this year. There is considerable foreign inquiry for rails, and the Chilean state railways have placed 10,000 tons in this country.

A new card of discounts on merchant pipe, to be issued by the National Tube Company, Oct. 2, will show a reduction of 82 a ton on black and a greater reduction on galvanized pipe. Boiler tubes, on which there has been sharp competition for some time, are reduced 83 to 85 a ton, on sizes above 2 1/2 in. A line pipe inquiry, on which foreign mills will be close competitors, comes from the Canadian Western Gas, Light, Heat & Power Company for 40,000 tons of 4 1/2 to 10 1/2-in. pipe.

A more aggressive attitude on structural shapes has been taken by some mills and 1 1/2 to 2 in. has been reached on large business in the Pittsburgh district, while Chicago reports business taken at the equivalent of 1 1/2 in. Pittsburgh. At Cleveland bids have been taken on 5000 tons for crossing work for the Pennsylvania railroad. The Burlington office building at Chicago, 6500 tons, was taken by the American Bridge Company, and at Pittsburgh the Bethlehem Steel Company was awarded 2000 tons for the First National Bank extension.

## FOREIGN COTTON BUYING LIKELY

NEW YORK—Decline in cotton of \$1.65 a bale for October and \$1.35 for other months on Monday is the kind of liquidation which will tempt foreign buyers, however it may affect the domestic spinner.

Last year the foreign market paid the highest price in 24 years for American cotton. The fiber is now about \$20 a bale lower than the average of 1910-11. The average for the 12 months was 14.4 cents a pound or \$72 a bale. For the preceding year it was 14.2 compared with 9.4 in 1909 and 11.4 in 1908.

Last year's exports were 7,770,842 bales, valued at \$577,570,868. The year before the value of cotton exported was \$460,093,295, and for the year ending Aug. 31, 1909, when 8,550,342 bales were exported, total value was \$419,345,058.

## BOILER TUBE PRICES LOWER

NEW YORK—The National Tube Company has reduced the price of boiler tubes 83 to 85 per ton, to take effect Oct. 2. Merchant pipe has also been reduced 82 on black pipe, and a larger cut on galvanized product. Cut on tubes affects all over 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Tubes are not sold by the ton, but by the foot; and price is subject to discounts, which now are quoted at 7 1/2 per cent, 5 per cent, and 3 per cent. The new discount will amount to more than 5 per cent.

## THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance.	Retreat.
Consols money	77 1/2	77 1/2
do account	77 1/2	77 1/2
Amalgamated	101 1/2	101 1/2
Canadian Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/2
St. Paul Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/2
Erie	101 1/2	101 1/2
1st pref	101 1/2	101 1/2
York Central	101 1/2	101 1/2
Albany & Nashville	101 1/2	101 1/2
York Central	101 1/2	101 1/2
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Albany & Nashville		







## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

INVASION OF PERSIA  
BY FORMER SHAH IS  
BLAMED ON RUSSIA

Berliner Tageblatt Tells  
of Muscovite Activity to  
Further the Interests of  
Ruler Deposed by People

## REBELS DEFEATED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The condition of affairs in Persia is on the whole favorable to the present regime. The forces of the former Shah have been twice severely defeated and there is nothing to lead to the supposition that they will ultimately be able to gain their object. At the same time there is no doubt that the whole expedition would have been impossible had it not been for the connivance of Russia. Ever since the division of zones of influence in Persia was settled between St. Petersburg and London an attempt has been going on, on the part of the Russian government, to interfere with the status quo in Teheran and to support the former Shah in an attempt to recover the throne, presumably on an understanding that he would prove more amenable to Russian interests than the present ruler.

## Conditions Improved

To those who understand anything of the methods of the old regime, nothing could seem more disastrous to the interests of the country than a return to it. After a prolonged civil war, the ex-Shah, with all his peculiarly eastern methods of government, was expelled, and the present Shah was placed on the throne. The methods of the present government may not approximate to all that western ideas would prefer, but compared to those which were in practice a year or so ago, they are almost ideal.

The conduct of the British government, a Persian of immense influence in his own country told a representative of this paper not long ago has been as correct as that of the Russian government has been subversive of the present regime. The English government has never directly interfered. In all cases where it has deemed that it had reason for complaint, the attention of the government in Teheran has been drawn to these complaints, and it has been left to it to see that they were rectified. In this way the interruption of the trade routes to the Persian gulf has been made secure, and a loan has been advanced to the government which has enabled it to take steps for its own security and for the welfare of the country generally.

## People Not Fighters

Unfortunately, this gentleman said, the condition of education in the country is not such that the great mass of the people can be expected to understand the intricacies of the political situation. They realize that they are much better off under the present than under the old Government, but they do not themselves take much part in the absolute military struggle, that being left to certain tribes who represent the fighting elements of the country.

If the British Government were in a position to do for Persia what it has done for Egypt, in the way of education, an enormous impetus would be given to popular government. The position of England, however, is not such that it can interfere with these matters. Under its agreement with Russia, it merely exercises the right to make representations to the Shah with respect to the government or that part of the country which falls under its sphere of influence, and it has most loyally abided by this. The action of the Russian Government has been much more marked, and has manifested itself in constant interference in the affairs of the country.

## Russia Active

The Berliner Tageblatt in a recent issue has given through its correspondent in Teheran details of what it describes as the direct interference of Russia in Persian politics.

It declares that when the ex-Shah landed at Gushk Tepe he was accompanied by Russian naval and military officers, who began by immediately causing the seizure of the chiefs and priests known to be favorable to the present regime, and replacing them by others favorable to the banished Shah. Everywhere, this correspondent says, the Russian consuls constituted themselves Muhammad Ali's agents, distributing his proclamations and endeavoring to raise funds for his expedition. The informant of this paper declares that the Russian government has systematically gone as far, or even further, than this, and that it has never hesitated to employ actual violence in order to achieve its ends.

## MOLTKE IS FASTEST IN WORLD

(Special to the Monitor)  
HAMBURG, Germany—It is stated that the new German cruiser Moltke, of 23,000 tons, which has been built at the Hamburg works of Messrs. Blohm & Voss, obtained a rate of 29½ knots on her recent trial trip, while her engines developed 8000 horsepower. The Moltke would therefore appear to be the fastest ship of her size in the world.

MANY COUNTRIES  
OF NORTH EUROPE  
HAVE BOY SCOUTS

Growth of Movement Seen  
by Founder During Visit  
to Centers and Belgian  
Corps Is Highly Praised

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who has recently returned from visiting some of the scouting centers in northern Europe, where other nations have been adopting this means of character training for their boys, has issued an interesting report of the growth of the movement.

In most cases, he says, the training has been adopted direct from the British system, and the uniform and badges worn by the boys are similar to those worn in this country.

Both Sweden and Denmark have already some 4000 scouts each, while Norway and Holland have two organizations at work. The Belgian organization is particularly efficient and the scouts in that country have already given proofs of their prowess in assisting the troops in putting out the recent forest fires. On receiving telegraphic orders they went to a threatened point with their camp equipment and established a signalling service and water supply for the troops.

So valuable do the Belgian authorities consider the education of a scout to be that they have arranged for 18 young schoolmasters to go through a two months' course of instruction as scout masters and are paying for their uniforms.

Germany has established its scout organization on a systematic basis for the whole empire, and the raising of troops of scouts is proceeding at half a dozen centers. In Russia, as already mentioned in these columns, the movement is making rapid progress, while in France a committee is at work organizing, and a troop has been started among the working boys of Paris with excellent results.

BRITISH GUIANA NEED  
IS BETTER STEAMER  
LINE SAYS GOVERNOR

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The return of Sir Frederick Hodgson from the governorship of British Guiana, which he has held for seven years, brings into prominence for the moment the subject of that colony.

According to him it is in a very satisfactory condition as regards its finances, the floating debt having been entirely wiped out and a credit balance of £50,000 (\$250,000) standing to its account. The great need of the moment is for an improved steamship service, and should a line of boats be established running between Canada and the West Indian colonies it would meet with great acclamation in British Guiana.

## Canada Connection Wanted

On the subject of reciprocity the colony is somewhat divided, very important United States interests existing in it. On the whole, however, a closer connection with Canada is desired. The ex-Governor feels strongly that the defense system of the West Indian colonies should be arranged in a more definite and united way, and that every colony should be equally equipped for this purpose.

He desires also to impress the necessity of forwarding the sugar industry, an industry which provides 73 per cent of the export trade and on which the prosperity of the colony largely depends. The crop of 1911 is a very fine one and the prices are good.

An increase in the white population would facilitate the building of railways and promote progress generally. The present population of 300,000 is more than half composed of colored people. There is a scheme in contemplation for constructing a line from Georgetown which will pass through very valuable timber country to the mining districts of Potaro and Conowaruk.

In consequence of the vast improvements which have been made in the matter of local government it has been possible to rate people and with the money thus collected to drain and irrigate the land, make good roads and promote many schemes for the betterment of the colony.

## Farmers Are Shown

To forward the growth of agriculture the government has established near the Venezuelan frontier a system of agricultural stations, in each of which an instructor is installed who can give the latest information to the small farmers about him.

Great good has already accrued from the teaching of these men, the rubber industry has come rapidly to the front and promises to be one of the most important industries in the colony. A product similar to rubber which is obtained from the bullet tree is being shipped to England in great quantities for use in the manufacture of machinery belting and other things of a like kind.

## UNREST IS FELT IN SZE-CHUEN, CHINA

Viceroy Has 10,000 Troops at  
His Command and Unless  
They Cease to Be Loyal the  
Situation Is Not Serious

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A great unrest has arisen in the province of Szechuen. The people, absolutely distrustful of and dissatisfied with their governors, have risen in one of those curious revolts against authority which are so common and natural under mandarin rule.

Unfortunately, as is frequently the case on these occasions, their antagonism seems to be directed partially against the foreigners, with the result that the viceroy of Chungking only permitted one boat load of Europeans to leave Chengtu.

There has been some fighting in the town, but the Europeans have not suffered in any way. The viceroy of the province has some 10,000 troops at his disposal and as long as these remain loyal there is no particular danger to be feared. It would be only in the event of these joining the malcontents that the situation would really become serious.

A communication from a resident in Chungking has been published in the Standard, and in this communication, written last month, the present state of things is foreshadowed:

"The Chinese government railway scheme is causing great dissatisfaction. They do not want the railways in the



(Map drawn specially for the Monitor)  
Scene of disturbance at Chengtu is shown in relation to other important points

hands of the government. They simply cannot trust their own officials; neither do they want a foreign loan.

"A mass meeting was held in Chungking last week in one of the temples (above all places) to discuss this railway scheme. I can assure you popular opinion is growing apace in China. In fact the spirit of change is growing so fast that it is difficult to keep up with it. I do pray that this great land may

be kept in peace. Rebellion and insurrection spell ruin to untold many. We hear that some of the so-called 'reformers' have come here from Canton to sow the seeds of discontent. The student class are always the most unruly."

The British gunboat Widgeon is at present at Suifu, on the Yangtze, and is endeavoring to communicate with Chengtu, in order to learn the condition of things within the town.

DRAINED MERE  
SHRINKS 10 FEET  
IN 60 YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The long spell of dry weather experienced in England this summer has caused an extraordinary shrinkage in the bed of Whittlesey mere, the largest of the Cambridgeshire fens.

Whittlesey mere was drained in 1851, since which time the land has gradually shrunk. At the time of the draining an iron post was driven through the peat into the bed of gault which lay below it, and on the top of the post an iron plate was fixed, level with the surface, bearing the date of fixing.

Some idea of the shrinkage of the fen land consequent on the draining of the mere can be gained when it is stated that at the present time the plate on the top of the iron pillar stands 10 feet above the ground. As, owing to its firm footing, the pillar has not moved, the difference of level represents the shrinkage of the spongy surface.

BELGIUM MAKES  
DEFENSES READY

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The measures taken by the Belgian military authorities with a view to the perfecting of the preparations in the fortresses on the Meuse, have already been referred to in these columns. It is now announced that the men of the 1909 contingent, whose term of service has just expired, are to be retained with the colors until further orders.

It is also noteworthy that the King has just had a long conversation with the chief of the general staff, as well as a conference with the premier and the minister of war on the subject of the national defenses. Belgium evidently intends that, if any untoward development should occur in the European situation, she at any rate will be prepared for all eventualities.

NO COMMISSIONER  
TO RULE IN CRETE

(Special to the Monitor)  
ATHENS, Greece—A communication has been made to the King of Greece on the part of the protecting powers of Crete to the effect that they have determined not to appoint any successor to M. Zaimis, the present high commissioner, whose term of office will come to an end at the close of September. This decision of the powers is held in Athens to be an intimation to the effect that no obstacles will be placed in the path of the union of Crete with the kingdom of Greece. This no doubt is so, but whether terms can be arranged which will be agreeable to Turkey is altogether another question. The readers of the Monitor have been kept fully acquainted with the great difficulties presented in arriving at any such arrangement.

## COLONIAL VETO BILL FAILS

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The government veto bill, the provisions of which are similar to those of the Parliament bill recently passed by the House of Lords, has been rejected by the Legislative Council by 10 votes to 4. Its object was to restrict the power of the upper house, and the fact that in a democratic country like Australia the attempt has failed, is considered an interesting and instructive fact.

PLENTY OF COAL BUT  
MORE HEAT NEEDED  
SAYS DR. SIMPSON

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A cheering account of the prospect of the supply of coal in England comes from Cardiff, where the general meeting of the Institute of Mining Engineers has been held.

The chairman, Dr. John Bell Simpson, in the course of his address said that the royal coal commission of 1905 had estimated that in seams of coal from 12 inches to 3 feet in thickness, there still remained at least 30,927,000 tons of coal which, should the production not exceed the present rate, would supply the world for 600 years.

Dr. Simpson went on to say that no doubt some coal fields will be exhausted before others, but in his opinion there is every reason to believe that more coal will be discovered in many districts. Indeed, since the report mentioned, coal has been found in the neighborhood of Doncaster and further explorations had led them to consider whether it was within the bounds of possibility that the Yorkshire coal field might extend from Doncaster to the Ferry Hill district of the South Durham coal field.

That might mean an increase of many square miles of available coal, and no doubt considerable additions would be made in other directions. Dr. Simpson does not share the alarm of some of the scientific associations at the short period of coal duration in view, but he thinks that it would be useful, if they would apply themselves to the task of discovering how to get the utmost heat out of coal.

At the present, it is said that only one tenth of the specific heat of coal is obtained. This state of things could no doubt be improved upon, and it is possible that the wasting products might be utilized in the burning and use of coal. Mining engineers of the present and future have great problems before them which he feels sure they will solve before the time arrives for working at plutonic depths.

Mr. Carforth, the managing director of a colliery near Normanton, said that though he agreed that there could be no universal remedy for fires in mines, yet he considered that stone dust available in sufficient quantities would greatly obviate the danger. If the dust of powdered stone is scattered over the roads and timber in the mines and on every other spot where coal dust collects, it forms a sufficient reserve in case of fire, and out of 116 experiments in collieries, 113 fires were quickly extinguished by placing stone dust on the flames.

ABBEY OPEN AFTER  
THE CORONATION

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The stupendousness of the preparations for a coronation may be gathered from the fact that, though the coronation itself took place on June 22, Westminster Abbey was only restored to its normal condition and opened for services on Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Probably the resuming of the services in the Abbey removes the last vestige of the coronation ceremonies, except the dismal condition of the grass plots all over London, which will probably not regain their usual appearance till next summer.

EVENING SCHOOL  
AT WILD STREET  
HIGHLY PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Mr. Hart, head of the St. Clements Press, who employs a good number of the pupils at the Wild street evening school, Drury Lane, gave a very excellent address on the reopening of the school.

Mr. Hart admitted that as manager of the school his interest in it was partly selfish. He regarded it as an immense advantage to have a school like that near his works which would secure him a well disciplined staff of educated apprentices and journeymen. That had been his experience as a result of the small trouble he had taken to encourage the school.

In three years boys were worth more from a monetary point of view, both to themselves and their employers. Boys and girls often failed even in the technique of their work from want of an advanced education; more often from that than from the want of technical ability.

KING AND QUEEN  
SEE CINEMACOLOR

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRAEMAR, Scotland—A display of cinemacolor pictures of the coronation procession and other state processions of the present year has just been given in the ballroom at Balmoral. At a rehearsal which took place in the afternoon the royal children were present, and, needless to say, were most appreciative spectators.

At the evening performance their majesties, the King and Queen, showed evident interest in the representations in natural colors of the scenes in which they had borne the leading part. Appropriate music was played during the exhibition, a harpist playing Welsh national airs while the pictures showing the investiture of the Prince of Wales were upon the screen.

PORTUGAL ADOPTS  
GREENWICH TIME

(Special to the Monitor)  
LISBON, Portugal—The Portuguese ministry has issued a notification to the effect that on and after Jan. 1 next, the mean time of the meridian of Lisbon will be given up, and that of the meridian of Greenwich substituted in its place, throughout the whole of Portugal and its overseas possessions.

For the future, then, the meridian of Greenwich will be used, not merely in Great Britain, but in Spain, Portugal and France. It is a curious fact that while these countries have accepted the meridian of Greenwich as the most practical, Holland has reverted to its own local time, and Ireland still preserves its 25 minutes 21 seconds difference from Greenwich.

## TASMANIA HAS NEW BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)  
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The government of this state has formed an immigration board for Tasmania including the director of agriculture, the chief clerk of the lands department, and the secretary to the premier, which will work as a branch of the agricultural and stock department.

## BREGI IS FLYING IN MOROCCO

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS—It is reported that the Aviator Bregi has made some fine flights at Casablanca, much to the astonishment of the inhabitants. It is understood that he hopes in the near future to fly to Fez.

GREAT SWIMMER  
REFUSES OFFERS  
OF MUSIC HALLS

W. T. Burgess, Who Recently Swam English Channel, Ready to Try Double Trip Within Fifty Hours

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—It is said that W. T. Burgess, the man who recently swam across the English channel, has been offered as much as £500 (\$2500) a week by the managers of the London music halls, provided he will give exhibitions of swimming in specially prepared tanks. In consideration, however, of the wishes of his family, it is said that Burgess has declined all such offers.

The famous swimmer is to receive the Alexander challenge swimming trophy, which will be presented at a luncheon to be given in his honor. On the following day he has arranged to give an illustration during six hours of the various strokes he used during the swim.

Burgess is convinced that he could swim from England to France and back within 50 hours and he is understood to have undertaken the task for an offer of £10,000 (\$50,000).

CEREAL CROPS GIVE  
NEW CONFIDENCE TO  
PEOPLE OF FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS—The results of French commerce for the first eight months of the year 1911 up to the end of August, the official returns for which period are just published in the Journal Officiel, are not very satisfactory. It shows that imports have increased no less than 965,250,000 francs, while the exports have decreased by 109,090,000 francs.

The bad harvest of last year is said to be partly responsible for this result and as a consequence France has been obliged this year to purchase 670,000,000 of foodstuffs more than she did in 1910, while her sales of the same class of products have been 127,000,000 less than last.

The official return of the cereal harvest which are now to hand for 1911, in consequence of the special action of the government, will restore confidence somewhat and a change may be expected in the near future, for the report shows that the cereal crops have produced this year 110,772,500 hectoliters as against 90,801,300 of last year.

This will practically supply the entire needs of France and put a stop to further importations which since the beginning of the present year have amounted to as much as 30,000,000 hectoliters of corn alone.

The figures relating to agriculture are somewhat special this year, but it must be noted also that those relating to ordinary foreign commerce are somewhat disappointing for they show similar results—decrease in the amount of importations and a large decrease in exports.

Several reasons are given to account for this state of things. It is considered among others that the recent railway strike in England caused an immense loss to French business, also that the great rise in the price of foodstuffs throughout the country and the disturbances following thereon have had the effect of greatly limiting the general commercial output.

## EXPEDITION GOES TO PALESTINE.

(Special to the Monitor)  
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—It is understood that a German scientific expedition will shortly arrive in Palestine in order to ascertain certain facts relative to the Dead sea, the particular object being to determine, if possible, why nothing will grow on the shores of the lake and in its immediate neighborhood. Two scientific expeditions, it may be remembered, were made by American explorers, the one in 1848 and the other in 1864.

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EMPIRE UNITY IS AIM  
AND CAUSE OF NEW  
IMPERIAL MISSION

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The imperial mission has been inaugurated for the special purpose of uniting in closer bands the entire empire. It stands for imperial unity and is accomplishing its mission in a splendid way.

When the executive committee met recently and R. W. Kiddle was appointed organizing secretary the objects which the mission has in view were formulated as follows:

- (1) To promote in every possible way closer organic imperial unity.
- (2) To place before the people of the empire the benefits of imperial solidarity in commerce and defense.
- (3) To show the people of the mother country that if she decided to buy her imported food within the empire the overseas dominions could supply all her wants.
- (4) To show the advantages of promoting inter-imperial trade to the wage-earners of the empire.
- (5) To endeavor by every means to direct the tide of emigration to the overseas dominions of the empire rather than to foreign countries.

## All Parts Join In

Branches of the mission have been opened in all parts of the British empire across the seas, and in Canada the organization is taking prominent part in the elections, and is opposing reciprocity very actively. On the general council all the self-governing dominions, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, as well as India and Great Britain are represented.

The mission has some great projects before it. It intends opening a campaign in the mother country to emphasize the necessity of a welding together of the interests of the people of the empire, and for the loyal defense of the empire, and to give practical proof of the advantage of all emigrants continuing to dwell under the British flag.

Speakers from all parts of the dominions will tell of the needs and aspirations of their own colonies, so that all may take a sympathetic interest in each other. Especially will the Union aim at linking up the imperialists in all parts of the empire, and as time goes on at establishing branches in every large city in the wide dominions.

## RICE EXPORT FORBIDDEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
PEKING—It is announced that orders have been issued forbidding the export of rice from Indo-China.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Heedless Pens Checked by Law

NARRATING the struggle through centuries in England to establish the fact that no man has a right to publish the story of another's misdeeds except for good reasons, Mayor Gaynor writing in the Century tells how a famous dictum of Alexander Hamilton's was uttered that afterward was incorporated in a statute of New York State and settled a controversy waged long.

An editor was indicted for libelling Thomas Jefferson, then President, and was aided in his defense by Alexander Hamilton, one of the most luminous thinkers, says Mayor Gaynor, that ever appeared among the sons of men. Some of his eminent associates argued that the truth could never be a criminal libel, and could be published with impunity, however mean and base to do so, and whatever its evil tendency. But Hamilton repudiated this, and went to the heart of the matter. He would not countenance the doctrine that the truth could always be published with impunity. He declared that "the liberty of the press consisted in publishing with impunity truth with good motives and for justifiable ends." He repudiated "the novel, the visionary, the pestilential doctrine of an unchecked press." "The best character of our country" (Washington), he declared, "had felt its corrosive effects."

Judge Gaynor also shows that to publish that which harms another if it can be proved false constitutes libel, no matter how right the purpose may have been or how honestly the publisher believed it true.

## William Shakespeare to Visit Los Angeles Again

Word has been received from William Shakespeare, the eminent London vocal specialist, to the effect that he will come to Los Angeles about Oct. 1 for a stay of several months to partake both in its musical activities and in its climatic and scenic enjoyments. About two and a half years ago Mr. Shakespeare visited Los Angeles, and every letter since that time expressed a desire to return on account of the warm fellowship with congenial musicians here, and the generous greeting that was given him by the musical public, especially the Gamut Club, of which he was made an honorary member. —Musical America.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

### TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$5.00

Daily, six months, 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330. Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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## Value of Silence to the Thoughtful Man

NEVER, never do great thoughts come to a man while he is discontented or fretful. There must be quiet in the temple within him before the windows of it will open for him to see out of them into the infinite. Quiet is what heavenly powers move in. It is in silence that the stars move on and it is in quiet our souls are visited from on high.—Mountford.

## TRUE HOME HAS LOVE IN IT

CONSTANT employment and entertainment are essential to the child's well-being. These can be made both entertaining and informing. It is perfectly natural that a normal child should be doing something all the time; and in this way he can be taught that

"Never a minute shall you despire, Use it in some strong way; Doing your best through each hour that flies, Gives life a noble day."

The more the parent makes himself the companion of the child the better his opportunity for inculcating in him the principles he should adhere to through life. This should be done through love—with "reproof on the lips, but a smile in the eye."

We often hear the expression, "A home where love is." There is no real home where love is not. It was such a home that Byron had in mind when he wrote:

"Tis sweet to hear the watchdog's honest bark

Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home;

"Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark

Our coming, and look brighter when we come."

We do not feel that we can accentuate the fact too strongly that it is

through the influence of the home and the precept and example of parents that good citizenship comes. And thus it is seen that the home is the bulwark of the nation.—Dallas News.

## Endurance of Indian Guides

Not long ago, out on the Peace river, we had as camp manager in our party a quiet, reserved, upstanding man called Alex Kennedy. He always had the wagons in on time, and in some way breakfast was always ready before we were ready to roll out of the blankets. Later it transpired, not through word of Kennedy himself, that this man was Wolsley's chief of guides in the Nile campaign. You shall go far before you find a more solidly or efficient man than this combination Saxon; and Wolsley and Kitchener were quick to see that for getting goods over hard country, no men in all the world could touch the northern breeds. The best of the dog runners, the packers and trackers of the up country are half Indian. Kennedy told us one day, quietly and with no vein of boasting whatever, that once he ran from Peace river landing to the Hart river in one day. That is about 75 miles. There were men present to vouch for his statement.—Colliers.

## AMERICAN TASTE IN DRAMA

AN interview with Daniel Frohman, recently reported in the New York Times, is interesting as purporting to give the point of view of one who should know what plays are really successful with the American public. He says that while occasionally a sensational play has had a temporary success, only those plays continue to hold the public that have a sound, wholesome basis. "Almost every really successful play in the United States has been definitely clean," he says. "Uplift seems to be the keynote everywhere among us. Simple, child-like things appear and hold the audiences spellbound."

He finds that the American public is broader in its sympathies than any other

public and that this gives a good play a universal appeal. Human nature is frankly revealed among us; nothing is hidden under conventional masks. We all understand each other better than the peoples of older civilizations, he thinks, because we are all more simple. This gives drama a broad scope among us.

Mr. Frohman, according to the interview, thinks that the home is on a solid foundation of affection and mutual respect and care among us than in other countries, and that this is why wholesome themes are not welcome on our stage. The people really believe in home love and harmony, and plays that emphasize these things are those that wear best among us.

## JOYFUL AVIATION OF THE FUTURE

WILBUR WRIGHT judiciously interposes a little cooling comment every time we are in danger of becoming over-enthusiastic in our hopes of the possibilities of aviation. There is a certain Yankee restraint about him (whether he is a Yankee or not) that curbs his promises to an eager world, says a writer in the Metropolitan Magazine.

"We can build an aeroplane to carry 20," he says, "but it isn't practical. I don't consider that the aeroplane has any future as a weight carrier or a passenger omnibus. The aeroplane is only a form of locomotion which is most practical along small lines. A small one is safer and stronger than a large one. It is cheaper, easier and safer for a few persons to go in one machine. If more people wish to make the same journey, then it is better to make more machines."

So we are to conclude that the aeroplane will always be more or less of an "individualistic" machine. Great numbers of persons going to the same destination will take flight like a flock of birds. The individual independence of each member of the flock will be that of the blackbirds or the migratory feathered tribes that move northward in the spring.

At present aviation is a rather lonesome amusement. An aeroplane does not move with quite the noiselessness of a well-ordered sewing machine. The truth is, it "makes an awful racket."

## School Republic Settles Suffrage Problem

In the current issue of Harpers Weekly appears an entertaining account of the "School Republic" system. When Citizen Leskovich found himself sentenced to clean the floor of classroom seven for a whole week because he "hit Citizen Jacobs in the neck," he learned more about the workings of justice than of the organization of the system. But upon this latter point this author enlightens us. Each classroom of the elder boys in New York—and other cities—is organized as a school municipality, with mayor, sheriff, and full town meeting. And these cities are joined together in a republic, with state officers, one set for boys and one for girls. There is also a legislature, the representatives being boys and the senators girls—an amusing solution, says this author, of the whole equal-suffrage problem.

## POINTERS

DON'T be afraid to impart what you know to others; when it is something that may help them without hurting you. Pointers that are kept to one's self get rusty like the gold-pieces that a miser stows away in a dark crevice. Gold was brought into the honest daylight and minted for the benefit of all—and the same is true about the facts that men dig from the mines of experience.—Salesmanship.

## Retort Flattering

Dean Hook of Chichester was greatly beloved. A quaint old blacksmith was a great friend of the dean. One day the dean saw the blacksmith talking seriously to his son. The dean called out, "Halloo, Tom! What are you going to do with that boy of yours?" The old man advanced to the door and replied: "What am I going to do with him? Well, I will tell you, dean. I am going to do with my son what you cannot do with yours." "Oh, indeed!" said the dean. "And pray what is that?" "Why, I am going to make a better man of him than his father."—The Glasgow News.

## COVENANT OF HIS PEACE

EVERYONE who is striving to live rightly rises at times to a height where all is peace. One is supremely conscious of the presence of God, the struggle with self ceases, and there is "a great calm." But while the belief in materiality lasts, none can remain for very long at this height. The demands of daily living seem to call one down; back to the contest, perhaps to the storm. It is then that this strong promise befriends, "The mountains shall depart and

the hills be removed; but my kindness shall not depart from thee, neither shall the covenant of my peace be removed, saith the Lord that hath mercy on thee."

God always does His part. Discouragement is disbelief in the perpetuity of good, and also in one's continual ability to avail oneself of good. It is equivalent to a refusal to admit the infinity of divine Love. Such a mental condition is produced by fear. But there is peace in every valley—it matters not how depressing seem the circumstances—for him

who understands that fear cannot break God's word.

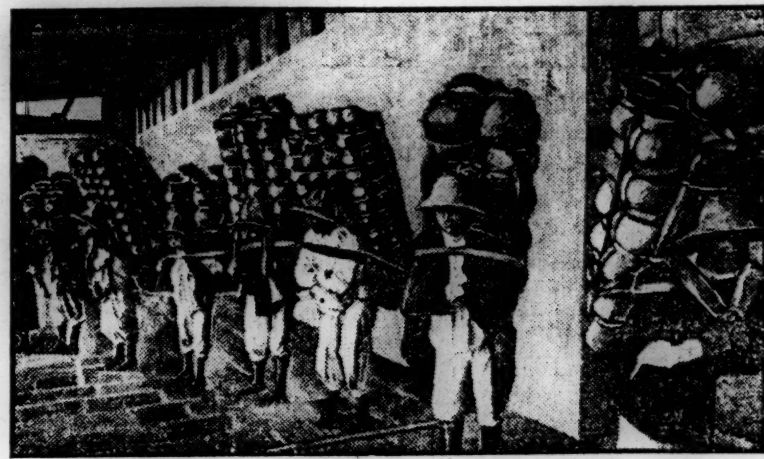
Limitation induces fear, and it is thus that the belief in mortality shadows existence. Law is commonly conceived of as that which limits, claiming that everything under its control moves within set boundaries. True law is the reverse of this misconception; it expresses the unceasing activity of divine abundance. All creation in reality moves in the infinite circle of perfect Love, immortal Life. This fact becomes clearer when one particularizes some of the manifestations of mankind's present small understanding of God, Love. For instance, in a world where every one were gentle, there could be no limits to gentleness; if every one were bent on being kind, there could be no cruelty. In such a world there would be oneness of mind, even the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." And Jesus impelled the inference that his source of thought was God, for he said, "The Father that dwelleth in me, He doeth the works." The understanding that Mind is one—though it be but a gleam of this divine enlightenment—lifts the shadow from the gloomy vale, and makes the way bright before one. Law seems no longer a merciless, non-intelligent force, but the evidence of the unerring and unwearied guidance of a loving Father. And evil, called by whatever specific name, is seen to be without law, consequently without force or function.

To know law as the evidence of God's kindness is to know that His kindness cannot depart from His child. Mortals may lose sight for a time of the unvarying abundance of this kindness, but it is always there, waiting to bless the waking heart. This awakening is the stirring of spiritual sense, for "spiritual sense is the discernment of spiritual good" (Science and Health, p. 305). The sense of the ever-presence of kindness thus becomes to the true Christian the law of conduct. He obeys as readily in the misty valley as on the bright hillcrest. His realization of the infinitude of kindness extends to the tiniest creature that crosses his path, and manifests itself as patience, in all the little trials that would mar his peace. His tongue, like that of the "virtuous woman" spoken of in the Scriptures, is governed by this law. He sees its workings in every pleasant word spoken to him, in every friendly attention shown him. It is the warmth of the sunlight, the coolness of the summer breeze, the keynote of the songs of tree and sea. Earth's myriad voices are tuned to its beneficence. And thought is lifted to perceive that God is truly Love.

To the uplifted thought, mountains typify strength, and exalted vision; to a depressed thought they may seem to mean obstacles and difficulties. Sometimes after one has climbed to peace, and the mountain no longer looms before one, fear may suggest that one can lose the rest so hardly won. The very sense of his present position sometimes seems to alarm the travel-worn pilgrim. But, whatever the nature of the mountain removed, God's covenant of peace is sure. Perhaps one needs to remember this even more when one stands on some height of attainment, than when one is passing through a valley. God is, if possible, more tenderly near in the sunlight of true success than in the mists of struggle and apparent defeat, for one is more clearly conscious of the circling arm of His providence. And one can see, too, that all that has been removed is one's mistaken sense of the "mountain," for what appeared as an obstruction has proved to be the way to victory.

Ever guided by His promise of unflinching peace, one can bravely face whatever ill seems to confront one, and go steadily onward. And, whether one's way winds rough and steep up the mountain side, or lies over pleasant uplands, God is always there, anticipating each moment's need. "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

## ODD CUSTOMS OF THE SOUTH



CARGADORES IN MEXICO CITY, CARRYING MERCHANDISE

ALMOST all carrying in Mexico is done by hand and shoulder and back of the laboring people. Only the rich have horses and the more comfortable of the others their burros or donkeys. There are huge, flat trucks with four handles into which things are piled and lugged along the city streets. On moving day the household furniture may be seen paraded in full gaze of the curious from street to street to the new destination. These men are called cargadores, and combine the usefulness of the messenger boy and the porter of the old world. The great burdens borne thus by the strength of a single carrier are amazing. A piano will be carried along by two men on one of the strong trucks, and the huge piles of merchandise carried to shops are illustrated here. Street vendors, too, go laden with immense quantities of their commodity.

## Shakespeare Appeals to Japanese

THOSE who survey the literary conditions of the world from a wide viewpoint seem to be telling us that though Shakespeare is growing more and more out of sight and thought for English-speaking people he is gaining more and more among foreigners.

Germany long ago appropriated him, say the wise folk, on the ground that Germany understands him better and retains more of the spirit of his times.

Now Japan has come forward and claims a like kinship with the great Anglo-Saxon genius. Noguchi is a well-known Japanese poet and he finds that the Elizabethan age has many features in common with what is called the Momoyama age in Japan and a later period when the Japanese renaissance prevailed. Japan is still close to this transition period when medievalism began to give way to democracy.

Western civilization has gone far past that time and its indifference to what Shakespeare expresses shows that the modern day is out of key with him, but for the Japanese it is easy to understand the romanticism and rich, varied and full life of emotion and imagination which Shakespeare portrays.

The Japanese have a way of adapting Shakespeare to modern settings. The names of the personages are changed and Timon of Athens becomes a Viscount Hozumi who in his disgrace is a shoe-black, and his daughter a flower girl. When Hamlet was played by a noted Japanese actor, however, Noguchi seemed to find him more like Rostand's Chantecler than like Hamlet. The "Merchant of Venice" is very familiar to Japanese theatergoers.

## Wilful Waste and a Woful Want

They had just moved into a new house, and Jack and Sam were much interested in the fireplace and its fittings. The bellows, particularly, was the object of their curious admiration. But Jack, as the elder, took possession, and though there was no fire went about the room blowing everything movable. Sam begged in vain for a chance at the new toy, then said, "If you don't let me have that a little while I'll go straight and tell mother how you are wasting the wind."

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## Paris Hotel No Hostelry

One of the mistakes which might easily be made but which one never suspects really are made, is described by a writer of reminiscence in Harpers Magazine. She says that she met some traveling Americans and invited them to come to see her whenever they visited Paris. They asked, "Where do you live? Is it a flat?" She replied, "Oh, no, we have an hotel," meaning as the French do, a whole house of their own.

Not long afterward this American family drove to the door of her house, in Paris and entering sent a card to the lady—Madame Hegermann-Lindercrone—who came to receive what she supposed to be a social call. The gentleman was seated at ease in an armchair and asked in an offhand way what rooms she could let him have. It was some moments before the lady understood the situation, and explained to her guests how the misunderstanding had come about.

The word hotel in Paris is also applied to large public buildings. The Hotel de Ville, for example, corresponds to a city hall.

## How Much Is a Billion Dollars?

A billion dollars is a great sum of money. It would take a man working eight hours a day over 90 years to count and stack it at the rate of a dollar a second.—Louisville Herald.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Youthful Masterpiece

The story of his first venture at writing is told by Benjamin Franklin in his autobiography, as follows:

My brother had, in 1720 or 1721, begun to print a newspaper. It was the second that appeared in America, and was called the New England Courant. He had some ingenious men among his friends, who amused themselves by writing little pieces for this paper, which gained it credit and made it more in demand, and these gentlemen often visited us.

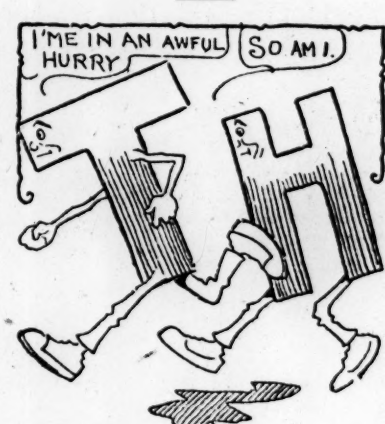
Hearing their conversation, and their accounts of the approbation their papers were received with, I was excited to try my hand among them; but, being still a boy, and suspecting that my brother would object to printing anything of mine, I contrived to disguise my hand, and, writing an anonymous paper, I put it at night under the door of the printing house.

It was found in the morning, and communicated to his writing friends when they called in as usual. They read it, commented on it in my hearing, and I had the exquisite pleasure of finding it met with their approbation, and that, in their different guesses at the author, none were named but men of some character among us for learning and ingenuity. I suppose, now, that I was rather lucky in my judges, and that, perhaps, they were not really so very good ones as I then esteemed them.

### Harvard at Harvard

In the entering class at Harvard this month is Lionel Harvard of London, the first of his name to enter the university since it was established, in 1636. John Harvard, the founder, left no descendants; this young man is descended from a cousin. He was prepared for college at the London school which John Harvard attended 300 years ago.—Youths Companion.

### Picture Puzzle



What bird?

ANSWER TO ENIGMA  
Snow; now; sno; no.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, September 28, 1911

### Water Power in Georgia

NOTWITHSTANDING that much has been said of water conservation and water power in the last three or four years, the public is only slightly informed today of the extent to which water rights have been acquired and developed. It is only when such a piece of news as that which has just come from Georgia is laid before the average man that he realizes the strides made in this particular. The news in question has reference to what is pronounced to be one of the most important financial arrangements ever carried forward in the state.

A corporation has been chartered as the Georgia Railway & Power Company, with capitalization of \$27,000,000. Its purpose is to consolidate the Bull Sluice, the Etowah, the Tallulah power plants, constructed of in process of construction, and other water-power developments, and to operate electric railway lines throughout the Piedmont district of the state. In this district are Atlanta and many other prosperous and growing communities. Incidentally, of course, this great combination, or trust, will supply heat and light.

Whether enterprises of this character be considered in relation to Georgia or to other parts of the country, the striking thing is that water power is creating vast wealth in these times. Political economists differ widely as to the wisdom of granting such opportunities for the building up of stupendous corporate interests. The fact remains, however, that private capital alone seems ready to take the initiative and the risk involved in the original undertakings. The public might have gone into the work of development of water power, but it elected, despite much urging toward a contrary course, to leave it to individual effort.

There is this to be said for the private capitalists who are building up tremendous water-power industries: They were compelled at the beginning to trust thought, energy and money to an uncertain future. The Georgia properties have not grown up in a day or in a year. With relation to these, as to others in all parts of the country, there were times when losses were to be counted upon with more certainty than profits. In almost every instance development of water power has been slow. A market has had to be created for the power before the line that separates outlay from income could be crossed. If the public were willing to take the initial risk, patiently to spend and wait, it might have become possessed of priceless water-power developments in the course of time, but it has allowed the opportunity to slip; and, since it has not itself been foresighted or thrifty or enterprising, it can hardly blame those private interests that have gone ahead in the work for progress.

### Madero as Mexico's President

It is practically conceded on all sides in Mexico now that the election of next Sunday will place Francisco Madero in the presidency of the republic. The opposition in its various forms and shades has tried itself out and has discovered that it is unequal to the task of preventing a decision overwhelmingly favorable to the popular leader. From all appearances, the showing of the opposition at the polls will be as little to its credit as to its liking. Mexico is almost solid for Senor Madero. It so happens, too, that the business interests and the populace are together in this matter.

It is well for the peace and prosperity of Mexico that the provisional government is not unfriendly to the popular choice. There is an element in office, of course, that would prefer to see another successor to Senor Diaz, and the influence of this element has been felt in both houses of Congress; but a majority of 146 against it on the proposal to postpone the election shows how little opportunity it has at present of disturbing the program of the Maderists.

Admitting the election of Senor Madero by orderly processes and an unquestionable majority, conceding his peaceable induction into office, and granting that his qualities as a leader of men are of the highest, he still remains to be tested as an administrator. Senor Diaz was for many years a popular leader, as Senor Madero is now, and in the enjoyment of all the confidence accruing to one in general favor; but this would never have carried him through succeeding difficulties and storms in succeeding terms if he had not been a statesman as well. He found the Mexicans a mob, he made them a people; he found the country in poverty, he made it rich; in ill-repute and he made it respected. In upsetting his government, Senor Madero has not upset his standards. They stand out in bold relief in the sight of the Mexican people and his successors will be expected to measure up to them. If Senor Madero is able to realize this, he will no doubt bend his energies to the work of preventing reaction by rendering it plainly inexcusable. The best this country and the world at large can wish for him is that he shall be modest, industrious, and wise.

### Mayor Gaynor and the Librarians

ADDRESSING the librarians of New York state at the twenty-first annual meeting of their association, held in Manhattan on Tuesday, Mayor Gaynor said: "If I had to pick a life out for myself I have a strong notion that I would be a librarian and nothing else." To this he added: "Your life is a peaceful one, and there is no more patient place on the face of the earth than a library, or a more patient person than a librarian, as far as I know." This comes pretty near summing up the general intelligent opinion and estimate of the librarian and the library, and of the virtue and value of both.

A question has been raised recently and much pondered and discussed, as to the utility of the public library. It has been held, for instance, that by reason of the cheapness of books and the frequency and size of private collections, the public library in any fairly well organized community is not needed as it used to be. On the other hand, it has been claimed that only a small percentage of the people in any community derive real advantage or profit from the public library. In support of the latter contention the preponderating place held by works of fiction of the lighter order in reports of public library circulation is invariably pointed out.

The truth seems to be that it is only rarely that those who have

benefited by the public library speak out, as did Mayor Gaynor on the occasion referred to here. He recalled the time when, as a young man, he spent his spare hours in the public libraries of Brooklyn. In every other community young men, like him, have rounded out their education, or perhaps received all the education they ever had, in public libraries. Tens of thousands of young men haunt the public libraries of the country today. Like the librarians, their presence for the time being is scarcely noticeable, but when they enter upon their life work, whatever it may be, the moral and intellectual force they have gathered among the books helps mightily to swell the volume of influence that is leavening the world for good.

Libraries do not make noise like factories. Librarians are a quiet lot. Public library students are not disposed to boast of their possessions from the housetops. But these factors combined are contributing as greatly as any other known influence to the enlightenment, liberality, culture and progress of the age.

### A Harvard at Harvard

A VARIETY of worthy sentiments are kindled into being by the advent at Harvard University of a lad who is a kinsman of John Harvard, and this advent made possible by the generous patronage of alumni resident in and near Boston who will see that Lionel de Jersey Harvard is given as fine an education as America can provide. It is characteristic of the era in which he arrives at the ancient seat of learning that the reporters are

far more anxious to know of his capacities as an athlete than as a scholar. Happily his first impressions of Harvard men were derived from characters like Professors Royce and Duquesne, who journeyed across the Atlantic with him; and as far as can be gathered from interviews, he is a well intentioned lad whose ambition is to shine in a course that in other days would have been called of the belles lettres sort.

So many American youth, by the largess of Cecil Rhodes, are now enjoying the felicities of life at Oxford, that it seems no more than right that British students should find their way to the United States on generous terms proffered by American institutions or their graduates. Only occasionally in the past has a man like Henry Norman, the author and journalist, found his way here and got that wider view which comes from travel and study, mingled during youth. Occasionally an American like William Everett has matriculated at one of the ancient British seats of learning; but taking the broad view of the generations that have intervened since graduates of Cambridge, Oxford and Edinburgh first began to find their way to America, to reestablish here the union between sound learning and civic conduct which has characterized the higher political life of Great Britain, it is surprising how remote the two peoples have become in their educational contacts, and how infrequent is interchange of studious youth. Germany has been the resort of American scholars not satisfied with institutions at home; and even now Germany and France are each sending more youth annually to this country to be trained than is Great Britain.

St. GAUDENS, scion of Irish and French ancestors, an American to the core and greatest of the nation's sculptors, found in the character and career of Parnell that which made its appeal to him; and the verdict of those who have passed judgment upon his design for the statue of the Irish political leader, soon to be unveiled and dedicated, is, that it will confirm the estimate of his rank as an artist created by his Boston statue of Shaw and his New York statue of Sherman. Irrespective of their estimate of Parnell as man and as political leader, Americans generally will feel satisfaction that a worthy work of art by a great American artist is to stand in the Irish capital. Nor will St. Gaudens be the only contributor. Much of the money that makes the statue possible has been derived from America.

WHEN it is learned that Louisiana sugar growers expect to obtain \$15,000,000 more for their sugar crop this year than last, it will be more clearly understood why the South is not unanimous or enthusiastic for the wiping-out of the protective tariff. It does not take much of a change in the price of sugar per pound to run into millions per crop.

It is believed by railroad men in Nebraska that automobiles are hurting the railway business. The railroad men should have some positive knowledge as to the fact. That they are not certain about it would seem to indicate that the 9300 automobiles in the state are run only for pleasure.

AN OPINION has been handed down by a Missouri court affirming the right of a woman to scold her husband. Nothing is said about her right to scold him when he doesn't need it. The presumption seems to be that it will do him good at any time.

TEACHERS were formerly expected to be content with the commendation of school boards. They would feel lost without it now, but they do not feel entirely appreciated unless the school boards accompany their commendations with some little additions to salaries.

THOSE who find fault with the modern ocean greyhounds because they cut down the time and pleasure of a voyage to Europe might try a transcontinental aeroplane trip with the usual stop-off privileges.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE has declared for home rule after opposing it for many years. This is a big gain for the Irish cause, because nobody will question Sir Arthur's devotion to the British empire.

A FIFTY-CENT piece for \$25,000 is one of the propositions at present held open to coin collectors. One would have to be a good coin collector, however, to be able to secure this prize.

THIS is the busy season for comets. New ones are discovered almost every night, and now the Brooks phenomenon threatens to spread its tail across the big dipper.

SECRETARY FISHER is young as a campaigner or he would be content when things are moving smoothly in the enemy's country.

THE present session of the New York Legislature is attended by a senator or a representative every once in a while.

THE harvester trust is said to have been tentatively informed that it can be good if it wants to.

APPARENTLY Turkey would not mind if it should prove to be Tripupoli.

### Southern Cotton Industry and the Tariff

IF THE representations made by a Charlotte (N. C.) correspondent of a New York contemporary may be accepted at their face value, the cotton bill carried through Congress in the recent session and vetoed by the President was based on misinformation with regard to the facts, especially as they relate to cotton manufacture in the South. Stripped of all partizanship, consideration of this matter by the general reader, assuming the statements made to be well founded, as in the main they seem to be, should be the means of creating a stronger sentiment than ever in favor of tariff board methods of revision. It is claimed that President Taft was in possession of all the facts stated here before Mr. Underwood began the preparation of his bill, the auditors of the tariff board having made a thorough inquiry into conditions in the cotton mill district of the South. If this be true, and the facts had been laid before the House and Senate, a great deal of time might have been saved and a great deal of unnecessary agitation prevented.

However this may be, it is asserted by the correspondent referred to that the southern cotton manufacturers are not reaping a fraction of the profits named by the leading advocates of the Underwood bill. In the Piedmont section, extending from Danville, Va., through both of the Carolinas and well into Georgia, and in which most of the southern mills are situated, it is alleged, the manufacturers do not receive more than one half of the price at which their products are ultimately sold to the public. They turn out crude stuff, for the most part, it is held. This does not go into the market, but passes through the hands of bleacheries and finishing works elsewhere and is sold at twice the price originally paid to the southern manufacturer. That is to say, fabrics which finally cost the consumer fifteen cents a yard are sold by the manufacturers to those who transform the crude materials into lawns, cambrics, long-cloths, nainsooks or dimities at seven cents a yard, or very little more.

Aside from the small profits on their products, and it is stated that they have not made four per cent on their invested capital during the last two years, southern manufacturers of cotton goods are subject to conditions that call, so the correspondent intimates, for more liberal rather than unfavorable tariff legislation. They have to build and maintain comfortable residences for their employees, to establish churches and schools and keep them up at constant expense. The cost of their machinery and trained operatives is much greater than in Europe. They are compelled to pay higher freight rates, higher interest on borrowed money, and, finally, the Sherman law forbids such combination as would enable them to cheapen the cost of finishing and distribution.

A certain degree of responsibility for the cotton bill is charged against the southern planters, who remained "astoundingly silent" while a great southern industry was being attacked. "If the latter only knew it," says the Charlotte writer, "the recent high prices for their product are due to the southern cotton manufacturers, who have made their market and thereby enriched them. . . . The cotton manufacturers are making a living, and to diminish the protection they now enjoy will be to take that living away." It would seem that this is a matter upon which the South itself will have to speak more definitely in the near future. The Democratic party is presumed usually to give favorable consideration to a section of the country in which it has been dominant for years. Explanation as to why, under all the circumstances, that party should turn its back upon the tremendous cotton interests of the South is still lacking.

### Vocational Training and Culture

DEAN WEST of the graduate school of Princeton University is moved to protest against the rising menace to American university life involved, as he believes, in the increasing demand for vocational education to be given by colleges to students eager to earn a living. He is old-fashioned enough to believe that the whole is still larger than any of its parts; that a universal view of life is better than a particular or specialized view; and that the chief aim of universities is to teach men to live the whole life and to have wide horizons. He does not deny that technical and vocational training has its place, even in a university curriculum, such instruction, for instance, as Harvard has lately started to give to business men or to youth looking forward to the higher ranges of business. But such training, he contends, should be subordinate to and not coordinate with the liberal or cultural studies; it best comes after the groundwork for a larger view of life has been laid by an academic course that has been broad and non-utilitarian. Dean West makes a distinction between the obviously and immediately useful and the permanently valuable as a suitable goal for a youth's endeavor and a university's teaching ambition.

In obedience to convictions similar to these, Woodrow Wilson, during his presidency at Princeton, led that venerable institution away from the German back to the British university type; and in consequence it has been attracting to it students desiring this older and more traditional form of education. Recently Amherst College has seen some of its alumni urging that it make a specialty of the cultural form of education and thus win to itself as students and teachers men who desire the broader foundation. To a degree this demand has been met by the trustees in their plans for the future. Harvard, under President Lowell, has reacted from the excessive specialization of a former regime, and is now insisting upon more unity and harmony of relation between the studies chosen by any student entering the college. Later, of course, the graduate school will provide full opportunity for special training.

No doubt what Dean West has in mind as he speaks of a "menace" is the competitive strain that comes between western state universities and eastern privately-endowed universities as the former steadfastly go on democratizing, deliberately adjusting their teaching methods to popular demands and needs and consciously affecting the daily life of the people whose taxes support the institutions. Dean West evidently is afraid that under the stress of this competition, which may diminish the number of men from the West taking their courses in the East, the older eastern foundations will feel that they, too, must fit students for "the struggle of life." He insists that such is not the business of a university, but rather to "help the world in its effort to rise above the struggle of life."

Here, as in so much else in disputation that involves education, everything depends upon agreement as to what life is, and what culture means, and whether economic success is or is not the basis of an enduring civilization.